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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 291 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mystery 'Plane To Mrs. Simpson

DRAMATIC FLIGHT FROM CROYDON

Party Including Solicitor And Clerk Land At Marseilles And Motor To Cannes

NOTHING TO ADD, SAYS SIMON IN COMMONS

While British papers are busy commenting on Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons and the implications of morganatic marriage, mystery surrounds the dramatic departure of an aeroplane from Croydon to Cannes, where Mrs. Simpson is staying.

The earlier message that the occupants of the 'plane are Home Office Officials is denied. The three passengers are now stated to be Dr. Kirkwood, a London specialist, the solicitor of Mrs. Simpson and his clerk. They landed at Marseilles and left immediately by taxi for Cannes.

The mission of this mystery 'plane is equally a mystery. It is stated that Mrs. Simpson will stay in Cannes till Christmas. The King remained throughout at Fort Belvedere, and among the visitors were the Duke of York, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Walter Monckton.

Sir John Simon stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that there was nothing to add to Mr. Baldwin's statement.

MYSTERY 'PLANE LEAVES CROYDON

LONDON: Dec. 8.

Much curiosity is being exhibited regarding the mystery aeroplane which left Croydon this morning for Cannes, after an hour's delay, owing to bad weather conditions. The aeroplane flew on from Le Bourget, despite a storm.

The occupants are stated to be three men. One report says that they are Home Office officials. A cordon of Gendarmes guarded the aerodrome both at Le Bourget and Lyons, where the aeroplane is expected to refuel.—Reuter.

PARTY OF THREE

MARSEILLES, Dec. 8.

The mystery 'plane landed three passengers who are believed to be remaining here until to-morrow. Marseilles is only 90 miles from Cannes by road. The passengers are reported to be Mr. Kirkwood, Mr. Theodore Goddard, Mrs. Simpson's solicitor and a clerk.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE TO CANNES

MARSEILLES, Dec. 8.

While the pilot and the wireless operator of the mystery 'plane remained at the local airport, the three passengers have proceeded in a taxi from here. The 'plane will be remaining at the airport until to-morrow.—Reuter.

Mrs. SIMPSON TO STAY TILL X'MAS

CANNES, Dec. 8.

Lord Brownlow, who is Lord-in-Waiting to King, stated that Mrs. Simpson would be remaining at Cannes till after the Christmas. He added she was keeping well.—Reuter.

MINISTERS SEE PREMIER

LONDON, Dec. 8.

There was not much activity in Downing Street this morning. Sir John Simon went to see Mr. Baldwin at about 11 a.m. later. Sir Samuel Hoare also called at Number 10 Downing Street.—Reuter.

VISITORS TO KING

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Prime Minister was engaged in further informal conversations with some of his Ministers to-day in regard to the situation created by the King's wishes to marry Mrs. Simpson, but pending the King's decision, no important development is likely.

The King again remained throughout yesterday at Fort Belvedere and last night, he was visited there by his brother, the Duke of York who dined with His Majesty and remained at Fort Belvedere for some hours.

They were joined at midnight by Mr. Walter Monckton, Attorney-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, who travelled from London, where in company with Sir Edward Peacock, Receiver-General of the Duchy, he had been in consultation with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Monckton remained at Fort Belvedere for the night. He left by motor this morning. At present, there is no indication of any statement by the Prime Minister in Parliament to-day.—B. O. W.

PREMIER SEES KING

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Walter Monckton have left 10 Downing Street for Fort Belvedere.—Reuter.

SIMON'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Simon replying to Major Attlee said that Mr. Baldwin had nothing to add to yesterday's statement. He was unable to say when he would be able to give the House further information.—Reuter.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Mass Contact Committee which was to have met to-day could not meet as out of its three members, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Jayaprakash Narain have not arrived, the remaining member being Babu Rajendra Prasad.

MORE LIGHT ON KING'S MARRIAGE CRISIS

Churchill-Londonderry Move Against Baldwin?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON: Dec. 8.

Since my last despatch and yesterday's Premier's statement in the Commons the situation regarding the constitutional crisis has become obscurer instead of being clarified. I am sending this despatch from the Lobby of the House of Commons. I am now in a position to reveal that the so-called crisis is no longer a fight between the King and the so-called Democracy. It is a question of deep division in the ranks of the ruling class of Britain which is now expressing itself in the sharpest form round the constitutional crisis. As one M.P. said to me: "King Edward and Mrs. Simpson do not live move and have their being in a vacuum. They have particular friends who know and who advise the King on all that is being done. In the present crisis King Edward is being made the innocent victim of those who are designing to seize power from Mr. Baldwin. Again it is stated though King Edward signed Instrument making abdication final, his advisers asked him to wait in order that Mr. Baldwin and Company may not get the upper hand.

King Edward's advisers, it is reported, are confident that since the divorce decree will not be absolute till April, there is ample time to gather strength round them under the banner of Mr. Churchill, Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook, so that then when the issue is again raised, instead of having only a party of members as at present to support the King, there would be a comfortable majority in the House of Commons to support the alternative Government.

The King, who it is reported, has the unstinted support of Queen Mary is thus torn between two minds—whether to abdicate immediately or to play for time in order to get rid of Baldwin and Company, thus enabling Mr. Churchill and Lord Londonderry to form the alternative Government.

BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

MADRAS GOVT. ORDER

City Fathers Should Not Hoist It In Reception To Sardar

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

The Madras Government have passed an order in connection with the resolution of the Madras Corporation on November 24 to use the National Flag in the decoration of the Council Chamber and Ripon Buildings on the occasion of presentation of address to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during his forthcoming visit to the City.

Government say that they understand the expression "National Flag of India" used in resolution to mean the Congress Party emblem and that they do not recognize this emblem or other Party emblems as the National Flag of India.

While they cannot permit this flag to be hoisted on any flagstaff of the Ripon Buildings they see no reason to forbid its use as part of ordinary decorations.—A.P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FOR BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

The following names of Congress Candidates from Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District for the Bombay Legislative Council have been released by the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for publication:—

Bombay Legislative Council

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES: Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban District (4 seats):— Mrs. HANSABEN J. MEHTA. Mr. RATILAL MULJI GANDHI.

Bombay Legislative Assembly

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES: A, B, C, D Wards (3 seats):— Mr. K. F. NARIMAN. Mr. NAGINDAS MASTER. Mr. S. K. PATIL.

E. and F Wards (2 seats):— Dr. M. D. D. GILDER. Mr. JHINABHAI P. JOSHI.

G Ward and Bombay Suburban District (2 seats):— Mr. B. G. KHER. Mr. D. N. WANDREKAR.

WOMEN'S CONSTITUENCIES: (General)—
C Ward (1 seat):— Mrs. LILAVATI K. MUNSHI.
D Ward (1 seat):— Mrs. ANNAPURNABAI GOPAL DESHMUKH.

UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY: University (1 seat):— Mr. K. M. MUNSHI.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY CONSTITUENCIES: East India Cotton Association (1 seat):— Mr. BHAWANJI ARJUN KHIMJI.

MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCIES: A, B, C, and D Wards (2 seats):— Mr. S. A. BRELVI.

CHRISTIAN CONSTITUENCIES: Bombay City (1 seat):— Mr. JOACHIM ALVA.

AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORT

Bullish Effect On Prices

The American Cotton Bureau Report, as published in Washington to-day, was received here at 9-35 p.m.

The local market was closed at night on account of the Curfew Order. So there were no price fluctuations, but the New York Cotton market registered a sharp rise of 17 points after the publication of

BOMBAY: Tuesday (11-30 p.m.) the Bureau Report on general trade buying and short covering, despite the fact that the report was as expected. New York cotton finally closed 11 points up.

Liverpool Cotton closed 5 points up.

REPORT AT A GLANCE.

Production	**12,467,000 bales.**
Ginnings	**11,494,000 bales.**
Yield per acre	**197.6 lbs.**

LAST HOPE FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Willingdon Looks To British Youth For Its Success

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Marquess of Willingdon presiding at the East India Association said that the Government of India Act has given the vast continent a unique opportunity to work out its salvation as a willing partner of the Empire but it is for the youth of Britain to see that it supplied the essential ingredient for the administration of the country. The Indian Civil Service of the future must continue to furnish its contribution towards sound and intelligent administration without which no constitutional advance in India could promote the happiness of her people.

STOP PRESS

TALKS AT KING'S RESIDENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Important discussions are apparently proceeding at Fort Belvedere where Mr. Baldwin arrived by car at 5-30 p.m. accompanied by Mr. Monckton and Sir Eric Mieville, the Duke of York's Private Secretary. The Duke of Kent is already with the King. The Duke of York's car arrived there at 6-30 p.m. but it was impossible to identify the occupant.

Mr. Baldwin is now dining with the King and after dinner it is stated the Prime Minister will return to No. 10 Downing Street and there will be no further meeting to-night.

An ordinary meeting of the Cabinet will be held at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Major Alexander Hardinge, Private Secretary to the King, drove to Lambeth Palace from Buckingham Palace this evening to see the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.—Reuter.

Roy Meets Sardar And Rajen Babu

Assurance To Congress Leaders Leads To Clarification Of Issues

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

While the session of the Working Committee which will commence its deliberations to-day in the city is considered very important, Congress circles attach much significance to the conversations that Comrade M. N. Roy had with the leading leaders, now in the city.

Since his release from jail, Mr. M. N. Roy has been advising workers and peasants to join the Congress in large numbers and has expressed in no uncertain terms, that the starting of parties within the Congress would only weaken the Anti-Imperialist Front.

In view of these definite statements from Mr. Roy, who was considered a "Dark Horse" by many, including Congressmen, Congress circles have been anxious to know what part he is going to take in the Congress activities in the future

Mr. M. N. Roy saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad, both ex-Presidents of the Congress and members of the present Congress Working Committee.

It appears that Mr. M. N. Roy was very cordially received, and there was a free exchange of views among them. He explained his view-point of the situation in the country and how the work should be carried on; they, on their part, gave their views on the programme and policy of the Congress and the internal difficulties in carrying out the programme.

Mr. M. N. Roy is stated to have told the two veteran leaders that he was emphatic in his view that the Congress today was the only body in the country, which was effectively fighting Imperialism. Congress itself was the Anti-Imperialist Front, and the starting of any party within the Congress or parallel to the Congress would only weaken the parent-body and hence the anti-Imperialist Front. He, for his part, would strive to strengthen the anti-Imperialist Front.

He is also reported to have given his definite views on the other activities of the Congress such as future.

Mass Contact

Mr. Roy is stated to have assured the leaders that he would try to do his best to smoothen conflicts that are at present dividing the Congress. He for one is anxious to see that the differences between the Socialists and the Rightists are brought down to the minimum. His slogan will be one and only party in the country—the Congress Party and no other. In pursuance of achieving the object of strengthening the anti-Imperialist Front, he would look to the objective and not to the personalities.

These conversations between the Congress veterans and Mr. M. N. Roy are stated to have cleared a good deal of misunderstanding—and each side has clearly understood the other. After personal contact between these leaders, it is felt that it would be possible to work in better harmony with Roy in furtherance of the Congress objective of winning freedom for the country, than it has been possible so far.

It is stated that Comrade Roy felt happy after meeting the Congress veterans, and returned home with a bright hope for the future.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES TO-DAY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress and Babu Sarat Chandra Bose are arriving in Bombay to-day (Wednesday) by the Calcutta Mail, which is due at the Victoria Terminus at 8-15 a.m.

Pandit Jawaharlal comes with the unique honour of having been re-elected Congress President again and Babu Sarat Chandra Bose, is coming to Bombay after a long time, and for the first time since his release after long incarceration.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has arranged a special reception in honour of the President and Babu Sarat Bose. Both of them will be received at the station by the representatives of the B. P. C.S., among others.

Pandit Jawaharlal will be staying with his sister, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, at Warden Road.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai is expected to arrive in Bombay tomorrow (Thursday).

(Earlier news appears on last page).

Bhulabhai Leaves Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Bombay to-night by the B. N. R. Bombay Mail, reaching there on the morning of December 10.—United Press.

ROY ADVISED COMPLETE REST

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. M. N. Roy was examined this evening by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh at Mrs. Maniben Mulji's residence. Dr. Deshmukh is of opinion that Mr. Roy's health requires immediate attention and careful nursing.

Dr. Deshmukh will again examine him to-morrow afternoon in company with other specialists. The exact course of treatment will then be decided upon.

In the meantime, Mr. Roy has been advised to take complete rest. Accordingly all public and private engagements of Mr. Roy has been cancelled, and friends are requested not to call upon him at present.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO M. N. ROY'S ILL-HEALTH

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that the public meeting called to-day (Wednesday) at the Congress House to welcome Mr. M. N. Roy has been postponed to a future date which will be announced later. This had to be done since Mr. M. N. Roy has been advised by the doctors who examined him not to put himself to any strain for some time more in view of the weak condition of his health.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A graduate for Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur; pay 45-7-(triennial)-120. Apply with testimonials to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State. (4458).

Wanted L.C.P.S. or Lady Doctor Hindu preferred also fully qualified Nurses and Midwives. Apply Box No. 7389 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Typists, Lawyers, Graduates, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers and Suboverseers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. 7388.

Wanted—A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the Rupnarain Bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply Managing Director, Rupnarain Bank, Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly. 7384.

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Rutton House, Relesch St. Jacob Circle, near Telephone Works, Blocks Rs. 42 and 47. Apply Mr. Keravala, between 9 to 11, Near Sleater Road P.O. (7394).

To Let—Residential and Office Rooms, Godowns, at moderate rent, "Ramchandra Building," Carnac Road Junction of Picket Road. (7376).

To Let in Ajmer, best business locality, block, first floor for office and residence, one and separate, with water and electricity, consisting of 8 big rooms, bath and kitchen, immediately available, facing Kutchery Road. Apply B. S. Bhargava, Dwarka Bhawan, Ajmer, or D. P. Bhargava, Rajputana Films, Bombay 7. T. No. 42823. (7362).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Admissions for Senior Cambridge December and July examinations are now open. Regular day school started. Staff efficient. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (7386).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted influential agents for shirtings, suitings, high standard (woollen, silken and cotton) printed fancy chaddar and sarees and hosiery on commission or salaries, Rs. 100 to 150 p.m. Cash security Rs. 10 or more according to the Price of samples. Apply for conditions with one anna stamp, Manager, The Northern Swadeshi Textiles Co., Ludhiana. (7395).

123. FURNITURE.

Gujarat Furniture Works means "Quality Furniture" in Modern style. Showroom and factory, Shree Krishna Parita Nivas, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Phone 25498. 7316.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For sale valuable property at Dadabhai Road, Santa Cruz. Please apply Box No. 7380, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the auction sale held on the 3rd December, 1936, at the instance of the Court Receiver, Bombay as the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 2038 of 1926 (Bai Monghibai, widow of Khimji Damji and Another vs. Keshavji Kanji and Others) our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The Receiver represents that he has no title deeds of the property in his possession. Any person in possession of the same is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay at Katha Bazar, Doongri Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 154 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 310 and New Survey No. 2638, Cadastral Survey No. 279 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates under B. Ward No. 1287 and Street No. 330 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Doongri Street, on the West by a Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Ratansi Jivandas and on the South by the property of Ramji Kana.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1936.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.

4468.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF JHABUA

Civil Misc. application No. of 1936

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 7 of 1913.
and
In the matter of the BHIL CO-OPERATIVE LIME WORKS, LIMITED, Meghnagar.

Petitioners: 1. The Bhil Co-operative Lime Works Limited and others.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the District Court of the District Judge of Jhabua was on the 26th day of October, 1936, presented to the Judge of the District Court of Jhabua by the said Company and several shareholders thereof; and the said petition is directed to be heard before the Judge of the said District Court at Jhabua at 11 a.m. on the 9th day of January, 1937.

And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel or vakil for that purpose. And a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company, requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

(Sd.) R. D. PANDYA.
(Sd.) M. S. BHATT.
Pleaders for the Petitioner.
Poorbiawada, Dohad.
1st December, 1936.

4469

Public Notices.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR BURMA.

1. Candidates must be British subjects of good character and sound physique, age not to exceed 35 years on 30th June, 1936, except in the case of candidates with exceptional qualifications.

2. Qualifications required:—Honours degree in Chemistry of a British University and a pass in the Examination in Agricultural Chemistry by the Institute of Chemistry, London. Research experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

3. Selected candidate will be employed on research work in the Agricultural College, Mandalay, and may also be required to lecture to students.

4. The appointment will be on agreement for three years terminable on six months notice on either side. Pay will be offered according to the qualifications of the successful candidate but will in no case exceed Rs. 750. There is no prospect of permanent employment.

5. The successful candidate if selected in India, will get first class passage for himself and family from his place of residence to Mandalay (the headquarters) and return; leave will be admissible according to the Burma Leave Rules applicable to temporary officers.

6. Candidates will have to appear for a personal interview at a suitable place, if necessary, and before a Medical Board for examination.

7 Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support from Government officers or other persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment.

8 Applications on printed forms obtainable from the Registrar, Forest Secretariat, Rangoon, will be received up to the 15th December, 1936.

TIN TUT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma,
Forest Department.
Rangoon,
The 2nd November, 1936.

4296.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE FOR SALE.

Suit No. 1561 of 1935.

TARACHAND PREMCHAND ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
RAJA PRATAPGIRJI NARSINGIRJI and another. ..... Defendants.
and
WAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE and another ..... Assignees of Decree.

Under the provisions of the Decree passed in the above suit on 13th November, 1936, the undersigned as the Receiver appointed under the said Decree will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1936, at 4 p.m. a Diamond Necklace belonging to Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji consisting of a string of 21 gradated diamonds with one diamond at the top in the centre and two small and one large diamond below set in gold. Each of the above diamonds is in its twin surrounded by small diamonds.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

The said necklace will be open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1936, and TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1936, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1936.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN.
Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 1561 of 1935.
Maneckji Wadia Building.
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

4357.

It's the TALK of the Town
New Theatres Ltd.'s Social Hit
MANZIL
OR
GRIHA-DAH
Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA
DAILY THREE SHOWS
Time: 2-45, 5-15 and 8.
TALKIES,
Roxy New Queen's Road

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JAKERIA MASJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas & Co., Attorneys for the First & Second Mortgagees, and on account and the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Mr. Cassam Ismail, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th May 1935, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 18th December, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of the Second Dontad Street also known as Jackeria Masjid Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. 1870, Survey No. 2989 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1415 of Mandvi Division and containing by admeasurement 159 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 126 and now under B Ward No. 2664 and Street Nos. formerly 443 and 446 and now 99 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mohomed Saleh Gankoolkar, on or towards the West by the said Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property of Joosab Jan Mohomed and on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Joosab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND OLD SURPLUS STORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1936 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Defence Works, Mazagaon (Darukhana) a large stock of new and old Surplus Store, comprising iron anchors, anvils, augers, bends, blocks, pulleys, boiler and stay tubes, bolts and nuts, brushes, burners, callipers, chains, cocks, couplings, dies, drills, elbows, Thornycroft Engine, ferrules, flanges, hooks, hammer heads, brass hinges, jacks screws, brass locks, nail pullers, packing asbestos, centrifugal pumps, rivets, rubber, shovels, Salinometer, saws, spanners, spring balances, vices, valves, winches files, etc.

The above articles are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

EMPIRE
DAILY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
METRO-GOLDWYN'S ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CENTURY!
ROMEO AND JULIET
with
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
JOHN BARRYMORE
EDNA MAY OLIVER
BASIL RATHBONE
REGINALD DENNY
CONWAY TEARLE
HENRY KOLKER
C. AUBREY SMITH
ANDY DEVINE
RALPH FORBES
ROBERT WARWICK
VOILET KEMBLE—COOPER
Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

23RD and DEFINITELY THE LAST WEEK OF
AMAR JYOTI
Prabhat's and India's 1st Sea Picture
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
and starring
DURGA KHOTE, SHANTA APTE, VASANTEE
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SENSATION IN SECUNDERABAD

Temple Idols Found Broken

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 7.

Great commotion prevailed this morning at Lalgudi, a locality in Secunderabad, when Hindu devotees found to their utter dismay the idols of a temple broken and scattered about. Thousands of Hindus assembled on the temple premises when the situation seemed tense.

Enquiries made indicate that Muthyalu, a milkman by profession, was responsible. He is still at large. Police are making investigation and search to effect the arrest of the absconder.

Shri Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer

We have received a copy of the Souvenir of the Shri Savitri Girls' High School which institution was founded by Mrs. Lalji Srivastava in 1914. The Souvenir gives in brief the history of the institution and the special efforts which have been made by the management to provide the facilities to the girls of Ajmer and the neighbouring places.

It is now taken over by the King George Memorial Educational Trust Society of Ajmer and efforts are being made to collect enough funds to construct a suitable building for the School. The Society further proposes to establish a woman teachers training institute and Montessori classes.

Rajputana is the home of philanthropic Marwaries. The Marwaries have endowed and built temples, Dharamshalas and Annakshetras all over India They should now build up educational institutions for the people and contribute towards the solution of India's most difficult problem. The appeal of the Society deserves every support. Let Bombay philanthropists also contribute towards the building up of an institution which will spell culture and dispel illiteracy of the Rajputana women. Let the splendid examples of Sir Vithaldas Thackersay who donated the princely sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Indian Women's University be emulated by some one so that this Ajmer institution may truly become an All-India institution.

The General Secretary of the Society and the Manager of the School, Professor Lalji Srivastava, M. Sc. is in Bombay to solicit support. Correspondence may be addressed to him care of Rai Sahib Motilal Agarwal, Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge, Church Gate, Bombay.

British Agricultural Experts To Visit Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station and Dr. N. C. Wright, Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute of Ayrshire, who have been invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to tour India, to study agricultural problems, and make suggestions for the improvement of agriculture in this country are expected to arrive in Madras on December 12.

They will attend the second meeting of the Animal Husbandry wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry at the Veterinary College, which will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on December 14.

Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and Captain A. C. Aggarwal and Mr. R. L. Sethi, Secretary-Adviser, will attend the meeting.

Sir John Russell, who will be accompanied by Lady Russell will stay at the Government House for two days and will leave for Coimbatore on December 15, where he will visit the Agricultural College and farms. Later, Sir John and Lady Russell will leave for Trivandrum.

Dr. Wright, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Wright, will also stay at the Government House for four days, and Dr. Wright will visit the Veterinary College and few other institutions in the city.

Sir Bryce Burt, Mr. R. L. Sethi and Capt. Aggarwal will also stay at the Government House during their sojourn in Madras.—United Press.

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Strong Opposition To Equal Number For Parla & Andheri

Plea For Distribution Of Seats In Municipality On Basis Of Population: Case To Be Represented To Collector

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

The members of the Vile Parle Municipality came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of speakers at a citizens' protest meeting held at Tilak Mandir last night. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta presided.

The subject matter before the meeting was the resolution adopted by the Municipality on March 29 last recommending to Government equal distribution of elected seats in the two units of the Municipality, viz. Vile Parle and Andheri in the newly-constituted Municipal area.

At that meeting the resolution moved by Mr. G. R. Desai recommending the allocation of 8 seats for Parla and 8 seats for Andheri was carried and an amendment moved by Mr. V. R. Bhende that representation be given on a population basis was defeated only 4 voting for this amendment.

Unfair To Parla

Mr. Ramnikrai in his preliminary speech said that it was unfair and unjust that the Parla area which had a population of over 13,000 souls should be given the same number of seats as Andheri which claimed to have a population of only 9,340. Even looking to the income of both areas separately, Parla was contributing more money as House Tax than Andheri did. The decision of the Municipality was the result of division in their ranks and he hoped that they would soon realise their mistake and rectify the same.

Mr. M. D. Altekar moved a resolution that the distribution of seats should be based on the principle of population (according to Municipal Census of 1934) and or eligible voters in both areas and that the Collector of the Suburban District be apprised of the resentment and disapproval of the residents of Vile Parle town for the action of the Municipality in recommending that there should be equal number of seats for the two units, Vile Parle and Andheri which formed the municipal area.

Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Altekar said that the Municipality was named Vile Parle Municipality, but the entire power and patronage lay in the hands of Andheri members and this state of affairs was entirely due to the unseemly quarrels among themselves. He was apprehensive of such a situation before the amalgamation of the two units, and he had proved a true prophet. The only way to improve matters was to create a strong public opinion which would awaken the conscience of their representatives in the Municipality and compel them to do justice to the area they represented.

Mr. G. B. Deo, a former Vice-President of the Municipality, pleaded for fair and proper representation to Vile Parle area in the ensuing constitution of the amalgamated Municipality. While Vile Parle had approximately 2,750 voters, Andheri had only 2,018 and yet the latter had been given equal representation. Their town was fast growing in volume and importance and unless they had adequate representation on the Municipal Board, their interests would go to the wall.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dubhahse moved another resolution supporting a resolution, already on the Municipal agenda, recommending that early action be taken to expedite their market scheme on the plot reserved for such a purpose.

This resolution was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Ramnikrai, in winding up the proceedings, appealed to the citizens to take greater interest in their civic affairs in order to safeguard their interests. He trusted that Government to whom he would forward copies of the above resolution about the constitution of the new Municipality, would give favourable consideration to their views.

Acharya P. C. Ray, the eminent Scientist of Bengal, who was in Bombay last week in connection with the construction of the factory of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

Acharyadev is now in his Seventy-Sixth year, but still possesses wonderful vitality and energy for work. Recently he donated eleven lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University for Research work.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Death by homicidal stab wounds inflicted on him during the communal tension by a culprit, "who cannot be traced", was the verdict returned to-day by the Coroner's Jury on Mangalji Jethabhai (50), a tea-shopkeeper found stabbed in the abdomen at Erskine Road on November 30 last.

Death by homicidal stab-wound, inflicted by a culprit, who could not traced, was the verdict returned to-day by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Mohommed Umar Howsie, a hotel servant stabbed at Gol Pitha on November 29 last.

31 persons arrested by the Mahabowrie Police following the alleged murder of a victoria driver at 2nd Pinjrapole Street on Sunday night were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day and remanded to custody for a fortnight.

Five Hindus charged with rioting by Nagpada Police were ordered to be released on bail at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

How a person was invited to come to an understanding in regard to a civil suit matter and later stabbed was narrated by the Lamington Road Police at the Girgaum Court, to-day.

It was stated that one Chaturji Shelaji was invited by one Mohanlal Jivraj to his shop at Lamington Road last night. On his arrival there it seems Laxman Rama, employee of the shop set upon him and stabbed him at three places.

Laxman was ordered to be released on bail till the 15th instant.

"She had been ailing for more than the last sixteen years from abdominal complaint." said Ardeshir Patel, giving evidense on his cousin, Najamai Dinshaji Patel, a Parsi woman, who jumped from the third floor of a building at Colaba on December 2 last.

The City Coroner went to the house the same night and recorded medical evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

Alleged to have struck a woman with a sickle, one Sheik Abbas Sheikh Osman, was produced in the Dadar Police Court to-day by the Kingsway Police.

It was stated that as the complainant was proceeding along the Antop Hill Road, yesterday afternoon suspect waylaid her, following a quarrel and struck her twice with the sickle, with the result that she received two cuts on his forehead and left ear.

While he was about to strike her a third time, two passerby interfered and snatched away the sickle. The woman was treated at the K. E. M. Hospital later.

The suspect was ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 50 cash Rs. 30 till the 15th instant.

A verdict of death by fracture of skull following a fall on the stone-kerb, near Kalbadevi Road, while he was under the influence of liquor was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held on Sitaram Nana Sadare, a tailor, found unconscious at Hanuman Lane on December 2 last.

Evidence showed that Sadare was a habitual drunkard and that on the day in question he smelt of liquor.

Another man, named Laxman Baboo Kolpe, was found with a head injury and smelling of liquor at Santa Cruz. He was found unconscious and he died immediately yesterday.

The Jury returned an alternate verdict of death either following an impact with a motor vehicle or due to a drunken fall.

COURT'S DUTY TO PROTECT POLICEMEN

C. J. Confirms Sentence Passed On Arthur Bentley

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The sentence of two months' simple imprisonment passed on Arthur Bentley, a European boarding house keeper, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was confirmed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin in appeal at the High Court to-day.

The appellant was convicted by the Lower Court of causing the death of a police constable by rash and negligent driving.

On July 21 last the accused knocked down a traffic constable, Sahdev Kanoo, posted at the junction of Ormiston Road, while he was driving his car along Colaba Causeway. According to the prosecution, the accused disregarded the constable's signal stopping the traffic along Colaba Causeway.

CLEAR EVIDENCE AGAINST ACCUSED.

In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice observed that it was possible that the signal might have been changed to one against the accused at some time and that he must have swerved a little towards the middle of the road for some reason or other.

It was true that the visibility was very bad at the time, as pleaded by the defence. But, observed his Lordship, when visibility was poor, a motorist should have gone very slow, and even a speed of 15 or 20 miles an hour might have been much too fast under the circumstances.

It seemed clear on the evidence that the signal was against the accused. In that view, even if the umbrella had been blown away, and the constable had darted forward to catch it, that was no excuse for the accused to go forward.

His Lordship agreed that the accused was sober and had a long driving experience. But the circumstances of the case, as established on the evidence, were against him.

DUTY TO PROTECT POLICE.

As regards the sentence, his Lordship observed that in such a case in the ordinary course a sentence of fine should have been adequate. But in this case, the victim of the accident was a policeman on duty and it was the duty of the Court to protect a policeman. His Lordship, therefore, did not think it fit to interfere with the sentence awarded by the magistrate.

Mr. S. D. Vimadalal, instructed by Mr. S. G. Patwardhan appeared for the appellant and Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The Secretary of the Old Boys' Association of the Benares Hindu University seeks the following information from the alumni of the University:—

The date of taking the final degree, the division obtained, further academic qualifications attained, whether employed or not, his or her present and permanent address. This will enable us not only to help the unemployment bureaus, but also complete the Old Boys' Register.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CHESS ASSOCIATION

A correspondent writes:—

Under the auspcles of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, the trustees of the Captain Ranade Trust Fund arranged a tournament wherein the well-known players of Maharashtra took part. Mr. B. S. Alurker, now at Ratnagiri, won the tournament without losing a single game. Professor Alurker of Elphinstone College received the second prize. The third prize was equally divided between Mr. Khadilker of Sangli and Mr. Hoshing from Poona. The Committee awarded a brilliancy prize to Mr. Dattopant Shende a veteran from Bombay.

Two Bombay young players Messrs. M. H. Pradhan and V. V. Vad, a boy of only twenty, won against Mr. N. R. Joshi from Poona and drew against Mr. Bodas of Sangli. Mr. Pradhan drew successfully with the winner of the tournament.

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA

Success In Cycling Races

A correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of Kirkee Sportsmen Club 30 Miles Fast Cycling Road Race was held on Saturday last, at Kirkee.

Four candidates from Matunga Vyayam Shala had entered the competition. From the beginning the race became very fast and was finished within record time.

MR. WISEMAN WINS.

Mr. Wiseman a candidate of Mantunga Vyayam Shala won the Race. Mr. K. O. Gerard a competitor from the same institution came second. For the third place there was a tie. The decision was given in favour of Jamkhandiwala and Mr. Shanker Bhau. M. V. Shala candidate got the fourth prize.

M. V. Shala is also sending candidates to participate in Baroda Races which will take place in January, 1937.

FROM NEXT SATURDAY!

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Starring:
Enakshi Rama Rao M.A. (Hon.)

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Featuring:

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BAI JADDANBAI
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DON'T MISS IT!!

Daily at 5-15 and 8,
On Sat., Sun. & Holidays
Matinee at 2-30

At the

MAJESTIC CINEMA

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PASSING SHOW

ACTION THRILLS, DAREDEVIL STUNTS COMBINED WITH LOVE AND ROMANCE

Also LOOPING THE LOOP ON THE MOTOR CYCLE,
From the death of RAGING FIRE over another Building
THE ONLY "SCARFACE" LIKE INDIAN PICTURE

Featuring:—Miss PADMADEVI, JAYANT, UMAKANT Miss SHIRIN, LALUBHAI, ESMAIL and others

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4 ANNAS FOR 5

Test Match Issue In Interesting Stage

England All Out For 256 In Second Venture: Will "Aussies" Make 381 To Win?

After a splendid start, on Saturday, when Fingleton, Bradman and McCabe made a fairly good stand and carried the score to 151 for two wickets, in the first innings of the first Test match at Brisbane, the Australian were all out on Monday afternoon for 224 runs.

Voce was England's most successful bowler. His figures till lunch time on Monday were as under:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
6	4	6	3

He maintained an excellent length and finally disposed of six Australian batsmen (McCabe, Robinson, Chipperfield, Bradman, Oldfield and O'Reilly) for 41 runs.

Fingleton remained at the crease for 300 minutes and adopted defensive tactics. After scoring his century he attempted to attack the bowling, but Verity scattered his stumps before he added a single run to his 100.

England On Top

With a lead of 124 runs on the first innings and 75 for 2 wickets (Hammond, batting 12; Fagg, batting 24) in their second innings, England is on top, in the First Test of the present series.

Unless a rot sets in Allen's remaining batsmen are capable of adding another 250 runs to the score, setting the Australians the impossible task of scoring about 450 runs, on a worn-out wicket, to win the match.

TUESDAY'S PLAY

BRISBANE, December 8.

England all out in their Second Innings for 256 runs.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS

At the close of play, Australia had made three for one wicket in their second innings. Stumps were drawn early due to bad light.—Reuter.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (First Innings).	
Worthington, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	0
Barnett, c. Oldfield, b. O'Reilly	69
Fagg, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	4
Hammond, c. Robinson b. McCormick	0
Leyland, b. Ward	126
Ames c Chipperfield, b Ward	24
Hardstaff, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	43
Robins, c substitute, b O'Reilly	38
Allen, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	35
Verity, c Sievers, b O'Reilly	7
Voce (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total	358
AUSTRALIANS (First Innings).	
Fingleton, b Verity	100
Badcock, b Allen	8
Bradman, c Worthington, b Voce	38
McCabe, c Barnett, b Voce	51
Robinson, c Hammond, b Voce	2

THE FIRST TEST

How They Stand

ENGLAND:	
First Innings	358
Second Innings	256
AUSTRALIA:	
First Innings	234
Second Innings (for 1)	3

Chipperfield, c Ames, b Voce	7
Sievers, b Allen	8
Oldfield, c Ames, b Voce	6
O'Reilly, c Leyland, b Voce	3
Ward, c Hardstaff, b Allen	0
McCormick, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	234
ENGLAND (Second Innings).	
Worthington st. Oldfield, b McCabe	8
Barnett c Badcock, b Ward	26
Fagg, st. Oldfield, b Ward	27
Hammond, hit wicket, b Ward	25
Leyland, c Bradman, b Ward	33
Ames, b Sievers	9
Allen, c Fingleton, b Sievers	68
Hardstaff, st. Oldfield, b Ward	20
Robins, c Chipperfield, b Ward	0
Verity, l.b.w. Sievers	19
Voce (not out)	2
Extras	19
Total	256

Fall of wickets: 1 for 17; 2 for 50; 3 for 82; 4 for 105; 5 for 138; 6 for 144; 7 for 205; 8 for 205.

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings).	
Fingleton, b Voce	0
Badcock (not out)	0
Sievers (not out)	2
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	3

World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

Hindu Gymkhana's Demand Satisfied

(By "LOOKER-ON.")

I am glad that the dispute beween the Hindu Gymkhana and the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Committee over the question of seating accommodation at the Azad Maidan has been satisfactorily settled. It appears that the Quadrangular Committee, in order to avoid the impasse suggested that they might approach the Municipal authorities to allow an extension of the Hindu Gymkhana stands on Municipal grounds, that is, on the Eastern footpath along Esplanade Road.

It may not be generally known that the Azad Maidan is in charge of the P.W.D. which takes a large slice of the revenue drawn from the Quadrangular and other representative matches. This money goes, it is said, for the upkeep of the maidan. The municipality, I understand, takes a share of the pickings from its sister department. It is very doubtful if all the profits derived from these matches go back to the game for its promotion and advancement. However, that is another matter.

The plain fact is that the municipal authorities may be persuaded to allow the Hindu Gymkhana to encroach on the footpath a little so that both may make a little more money out of the show. As long as L. R. Tairsee is satisfied, we have nothing to grumble about.

ATTENTION FOR PRESS.

Here is a bit of good news for the journalists who will be called upon to cover the Quadrangular matches. They had a rather uncomfortable time last year due to the dreadful seating and other arrangements. It appears that the complaints made by J. C. Maitra at the time through the columns of the "Chronicle" have gone home. I understand that more space has been allotted for the Press Stand and seating accommodation will be as comfortable as can be expected. Probably there will be a fan or two. And tickets will be issued only to "bona fide" newspapers and news agencies. I am told that seven printing presses managed to secure passes last year. In order to avoid any kind of crowding and disturbance, admission of sepoys will also be strictly limited. I am reliably informed that a Committee of two or three, including J. C. Maitra of the "Chronicle." and F. W. Thornback of the "Times of India," will be appointed to look to the needs of their colleagues and enforce discipline in the Press Stand.

CAPTAINCY.

Talking of the Quadrangular brings me to the inevitable question of selection of the respective teams. I do not, however, propose to discuss it at this stage. I would rather take up the more important point of selecting the Captains and discuss it now. The skipper is a most vital factor in the success or failure of a team and, therefore, the greatest care and attention should be paid in his choice. Unfortunately, this is not being done in our country, with the result well-matched combinations fail to "deliver the goods." Often they make miserable shows under incompetent leadership. Need I mention some instances which are well-known to everybody?

WAZIR OR PATAUDI?

It is being repeatedly stated that the Nawab of Pataudi has been invited to lead the Mahomedans this year. As far as I am aware this bit of news is absolutely incorrect. The Mahomedan Selection Committee has no desire to entrust him with the Captaincy of their team since he has let them down badly so often. Besides his present state of health and form are unknown quantities to them. But considering the fact that Pataudi has no experience of skippership. I do not see why the Mahomedans should elect him in place of Wasir Ali who has led them to victory for two years in succession. Why should he not be given the chance of doing the 'hat-trick'—an honour which still remains unattained by any body or any community. Vithal led the Hindus thrice to victory no doubt, but he took four years to do it. It may be the good fortune of Wasir Ali to achieve that unparalleled glory this year. It would be sheer injustice and folly to deprive him of the opportunity. If Pataudi has regained his full vigour and form, let him like a true sportsman, play under Wazir just as 'Dulesp' did under Vithal a few years ago.

DEODHAR OR JAI?

Next I come to the Captaincy of the Hindus. Some people are still clamouring for Deodhar for what reasons I cannot tell. He is in excellent batting form, they point out, and he is not a bad fielder. As a Captain he has been fairly successful. These people seem to forget that Deodhar is long past his prime. In fact he is nearing the half-century mark of his life—and he was never a brilliant success. To drag out such a man on the field would be doing grave injustice to the younger generation. Deodhar has had his day and he should remain in retirement in the glory of his past career. Look at the instances of Woodfall and Ponsford who retired from first class cricket almost in their hey day—just to give chances to younger men.

Now here is Jai who has proved his mettle as a skipper in the All-India Championships with great distinction. The speed with which he has been expanding his girth, he is not likely to be in fighting trim for long. So the Hindus should give him the chance this year without question or Cavil.

N.B.—About the Parsis and the Europeans I shall write in my next article.

SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION FAILS

Employee's Claim For Damages Dismissed

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the suit filed by Jagannath Dharmaji Kolan claiming Rs. 5,500 damage from the Municipal Corporation and another in respect of injury sustained by him from an accident alleged to be due to the negligence of the second defendant.

The plaintiff was employed as a turner in the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road, and second defendant was also in Municipal service as a motor driver. The plaintiff stated that on May 3, 1932 he was standing in the compound of the workshop when he was knocked down by a car which was driven wrecklessly by the second defendant. He sustained a fracture of the left thigh-bone.

The plaintiff contended that as the second defendant was driving the car in the course of his employment of the Corporation the latter were liable for his negligence.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment dealt with the preliminary issue raised by the defendant in contesting the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship observed that the cause of action arose on May 3, 1932 and the suit was filed on May 3, 1933. Under the Ordinary Law of Limitation therefore the suit would be within time. But in view of the special provisions of section 527 of the Municipal Act the suit would be time barred.

Discussing the other legal issues, His Lordship said that the suit was in respect of an act done in pursuance of in execution of Municipal duties and therefore section 527 of the Act applied and as the suit was filed more than six months after the cause of action it was time barred. Under the Section in question it was also necessary for the plaintiff to give notice to the defendants before filing this suit and admittedly no such notice had been given to the second defendant. The suit against him therefore failed.

As regards the first defendant Corporation, the plaintiff had addressed two letters to the Municipal Commissioner but his Lordship held that the Municipal Commissioner was not an agent of the Corporation and therefore the required notice could not be said to have been given to the Corporation.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with cost.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.),
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.),
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Welsh Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas; conducted by Mansel Thomas. Elsie Davies (Soprano). Orchestra: Overture Tale of the Princess (Kostal, arr. Leopold). Elsie Davies; Songs. Orchestra: Lyric Suite: (1) Shepherd's Song, (2) Norwegian Rusic March, (3) Noctrune, (4) March of the Dwarfs (Grieg). Elsie Davies: Songs. Orchestra: Swedish Popular Songs (arr. Leopold). 8-30 p.m. 'The Policeman's Lot.' A talk by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kenya. 8-45 p.m. 'A Thieves' Kitchen.' A night in the old underworld of Seven Dials. By W. L. Hanchan and Harold Scott. Production by John Pudney. 9-15 p.m. Oxford v. Cambridge.' A commentary on the Association Football Match. 9-45 p.m. Old-Fashioned Dances. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 10-15 p.m. 10-20 p.m. Old-Fashioned Dances (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.

11-30 a.m. A Selection of Indian Music (H.M.V.). 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and his Quintette. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel). '1001 Nights,' Stauss. 'Dans le camp endormi,' Bosso. 'Lakme' (Selection), Delibes. 'Valse Viennoise,' Benatsky. 'Lied,' Capri. 'De Tout Mon Ame,' Coda. 5-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. Dattaram Parvatkar, Jaltarang. Jaffarkhan, Sitar. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujarati): 'Stories from Ramayan.' By Kavi Lalitji. 6-35 p.m. 'Garba.' By Nirmala Oza and her Party, Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 7-15 p.m. Talk (Marathi): 'The Value of Literature in Life.' No. 5. By V. N. Naik. 7-30 p.m. Vasiribai, In Hindustani songs, With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. More Songs. By Vasiribai. 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'Botany as a Bombay man's hobby.' By The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. 'That Brute Simmonds.' A Sketch by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, Bombay. 10-30 p.m. A Game of Bridge. By Raddy and Party.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. SB A Recital of the latest 'Parlophone' Records. By Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. Talk: 'Women Poets of Bengal.' By Kamal Bose. 1-51 p.m. 'Karnarjun.' A Mythological Play. (Megaphone Recording). 2-36 p.m. Religious Talk: 'Bramhamohan Leela.' By Raghu Nath Bhattacharya. 5-6 p.m. A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Orchestra. By The Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lal Das. 5-46 p.m. Tagore Song By Rabindra Mohan Bose. 6-1 p.m. Humorous Sketch, By Sudhir Chakravarty. 6-6 p.m. Orchestra By The Jantri Sangha. 6-16 p.m. Kheyal. Jhinjhoti. By Maya Devi. 6-31 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Amiya Sircar. 6-46 p.m. Humorous Sketch By Sudhir Chakravarty. 6-51 p.m. 'Shrine.' Narratives and Songs portraying the glory of the Goddess 'Doorga.' Composed and produced by Banikumar. Music direction by P. K. Mullick. Accompanied by The Jantri Sangha. 8-6 p.m. Talk: 'Primary Education in other Lands.' By Kshitish Prosad Chatterjee, Educational Officer, Calcutta Corporation. 8-21 p.m. Alap and Kheyal. Navaki Kanada. By Ram Krishna Misra. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB 'Gretna Green.' A Grand Guignol Play. By Eliot Crawshay Williams. Presented by The Aerial Players. Adapted and Produced by Margaret Follett. Characters: Lorna Latchemere, A lovely young Society Girl, clever and heartless but nevertheless charming. Cheviot Chase. A handsome but determined looking young man. Anthony Moore. Lorna's Fiancee, a wealthy but apologetic and sanctimonious little man. Scene: Cheviot's Bachelor sitting-room on a summer's afternoon. His flat is one of a large Block and is on the sixth floor. 9-45 p.m. SB Irish Bulbuls. A Programme of Irish Songs and Melodies, Compiled and Produced by Gordon McConnel. (A BBC Recorded programme). 10-28 p.m. SB Dance Music.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kcs.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded). 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Outline History of the World.' No. 15. By Prof. Mohd. Mujeeb. 9-15 a.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Mori jhanan baje paeliya.' Khayal Jonupuri. 'Pariye wa ke pain sajani.' Thumri Desi. Mujh ko woh lasal mili ehsas mushkil ho gaya, Raihte raihte dil men tera dard bhi dil ho gaya.' 9-50 a.m. Zamiruddin Khan of Calcutta. Khayal, Thumri. Dadra and Ghazal. 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra C. Mian ka Sarang. 12-40 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Aftab-i-Risalat peh lakohon salam. Mahtab-i-Nabuwwat peh lakhon salam.' Slam. (Hameed). 'Apni nazron se bahut dur hua jata hun. Nazar-i-dost men mansur hua jata hun.' (Kausar). 1-0 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Main teri sumran karun Allah.' Khayal Gaur Sarang. 'Hae rakhta tha nazar men kabhi sayyad mujhe, Kis tarah lutf-i-aseeri na rahe yad mujhe.' 1-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra C. Pilu. 1-30 p.m. 'In Vienna.' (A Recorded Programme). 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra Tankika. 5-30 p.m. Ghulam Farid. 'Nala-i-dil asar-andaz nahin hai to na ho, Lab hila leta hun awaz nahin hai to ne ho.' (Hameed). 'Dil men tere gham ki hain raansiyan, Khalwaton men bhi hain bazm araiyan.' (Arzu). 'Har nazar badah-i-sarosh hui jati hai, Aj mahfil tiri behosh hui jati aai.' (Muisuddin). 6-0 p.m. Zamiruddin Khan of Calcutta. Thumri, Ghazals and Dadra. 6-50 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Darbari Kandra. 7-0 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'The Indian Farmer.' No. 6. In Bengali. By Mrs. Basant Lal. 8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra A. (Beauty and Death). 'Husan-o-Maut.' 8-30 p.m. Mushtari Bai of Agra. 'Eri aj sakhi ri.' Khayal Bhopali. 'Dim da ra' de ta le.' Tarana Bhopali. 'Murli wale Sham' Thumri Tilang. 'Qasd hai janib-i-dil gar tire paikanon ka. Shaoq se aen yer ghar hai inhi mehmanon ka.' 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Life among the Industrial Workers of India.' No. 6. Unregulated Industries. By E. Shiva Rao. 10-0 p.m. Band of H. M. 1st Batt. Royal Fusiliers. Conducted by Band Master, H. E. Hull, M.M.

SALE OF INDIAN BLOODSTOCK

The Indian Bloodstock Agency have been favoured with instructions from the Royal Western India Turf Club to sell without reserve, the six undermentioned Indian Bloodstock, the property of the Eve Punjab Breeding Scheme.

1. "Silver Spur" Bay colt (1934) ....Silveris-Pantofola.
2. "Rotten Row" Chestnut colt (1934) ..Owen Roe-Quicklime.
3. "Peter Teazle" Bay colt (1934) .... Sheridan-Some Bridge.
4. "Golden Chaplet" Chestnut colt (1934) ..... Silveris-Festive Wreath.
5. (Unnamed) Dark Bay colt (1934) ....Silveris-Old Fashioned Maid.
6. Unnamed) Bay colt (1934) ..... Silveris-Double Teral.

By the Director of Remounts, to be sold without reserve, the five under-mentioned Young Bloodstock, the property of the Ahmednagar Stud Farm.

1. "Vandyke" Bay colt (1934) ....Mystic Peak-Vanda.
2. "Vanity Fair" Bay filly (1934) ....Gay Pilgrim-Cintra.
3. "Sappho" Bay filly (1934) .....Saphir-Talak
4. "Narcissus" Bay Gelding (1933) .... Reflector-Tulsa.
5. "Mellsande" Chestnut filly (1933) .. Reflector-Rose Water.

The sale to take place by the Coffee room at the Race Course on Saturday, 12th December, at 8 a.m.

The horses may be seen at Mr. Evan's stable on the Race Course during Stable hours.

For full particulars, apply to G. McEllicott,
TURF CLUB HOUSE,
Byculla, Bombay.

Sprinkle FLIT POWDER to kill COCKROACHES and ANTS

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF FAMOUS FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERTSONS, LTD.,
Bombay and Calcutta.

Doctors know! full well those cases of a general "out of sorts" feeling, impoverishment of the blood, skin eruptions, and other symptoms which, although possibly not denoting any specific illness, are all signs of there being "something wrong with the system."

In such cases, the remedy suggested is a cleanser. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the most popular cleanser, the most highly recommended purifier, the favorite depurative of four generations...

For diseases of the blood, for a general cleansing, for a rejuvenation of the entire organism, and to clear the complexion of blemishes, take

The favorite depurative of four generations

BRISTOL'S • Sarsaparilla

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Vad 11, 1993
Muslim: Ramzan 24, 1355
Parsi: Tir 5, 1303
Hightide: 7-42; 21-59
Lowtide: 2-21; 14-46
Sunrise: 7h. 0m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.
Congress Working Committee, 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Thursday, December 10.

Municipal Corporation 3-25 p.m.
Matunga Widows' Home Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SANGAT SABHA

Prof. N. R. Phatak will deliver an address on "Upanishada's New Bhasyakar" to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE

Regd. and unregd. Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Ranpura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Friday the 11th instant instead of, as previously notified.

YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION

An adjourned meeting of the Organising Managing Committee of the Youths' Association will be held to-day (Wednesday), at Association's Office at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

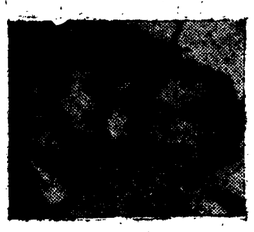
Prof. Menezis, will meet his students in English-Literature, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings South-Wing. Fr. H. Clrera, will meet his students in Spanish, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 5th December, 1936, was 235; of these 156 were males and 79 females.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RUSSELL BOLES JOHN
Glorious Rags Play
CRAIG'S WIFE

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
You Crave Excitement!
Here's CHAN'S chillingest .. thrillingest ....and BEST!
CHARLIE CHAN AT THE RACE TRACK
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
with
WARNER OLAND

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NINO MARTINI
of the METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
IDA LUPINO—LEO CARILLO
in
THE GAY DESPERADO
LOVE—ACTION—SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shirley Temple Week". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Craig's Wife". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-0 and 7-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"Swing Time." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Desire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gay Desperado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya." Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.

A Correction

In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th instant it was reported that one Mahomed Ahmed was stabbed on Friday the 4th instant in the abdomen by some unknown persons at the 9th Kamatipura lane and that he subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital.

On further enquiry we find that no such person was stabbed on that particular day.

"IDD" DINNER

An "Idd" Dinner has been arranged on Saturday (19th inst.) at "Goolshanabad", Podder Road, at 8 p.m. (S.T.). Subscription for members is Rs. 2/4 and for non-members is Rs. 3. Those desirous of participating are requested to write to Mr. Yusuf M. Ratansi, or Mahomed H. Rahimtoola, Joint Honorary Secretaries, Muslim Students' Union, before Thursday, (December 10th) at the above address.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Adolph Myers of the "Times of India" will deliver a lecture on "Is War Inevitable?" tomorrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Association, 2nd Floor, Bank of Bombay Building, Fort, Bombay.

Raymond Mills Co-op. Society's Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

The first annual gathering of the Thana Raymond Woollen Mills Co-operative Credit Society was held on Sunday last. The programme included competitions refreshments, ventriloquist performance and a free drama named "Lalat Lekha" staged by the Prabhat Company for members of the Society. Prizes were distributed, among the successful winners in the races on behalf of the Society and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Managing Agents of the Mill. It may be noted that the Sassoons are giving particular attention to the welfare of the workers in view of changed circumstances. Credit for the success of the function goes to Messrs. Stains, Sathe and Chougule President, Chairman and Secretary of the Society respectively.

Hindi Prachar Sabha

To-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Babu Rajendra Prasad will address a public meeting under the auspices of the above Sabha. Babu Rajendra Prasad will also distribute the certificates and the prizes to the successful candidates. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will take the chair. Successful candidates are requested to be present at 5-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	23 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chhoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

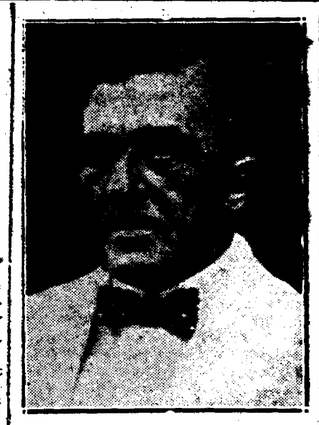
TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55



Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, who, it is understood, will be appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year.

MOTOR VEHICLES INSURANCE

Committee To Arrive In Bombay On Jan. 18.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee will arrive in Bombay on January 18 and halt here to take evidence till January 27. Representatives of Insurance Companies, Associations connected with motoring and the Motor Trade and other interested commercial bodies and Safety First Associations or any individuals who wish to give evidence must communicate direct with the Secretary of the Committee from whom copies of the Questionnaire can be obtained. According to the present programme Committee proceeds to Calcutta on December 10 and to Nagpur on January 4 and arrived in Bombay on January 18, as stated above.

Bombay Amateur Open Billiards

WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS TO TAKE PART: TOURNAMENT OPENS ON 20TH DEC.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

A valuable Challange Cup has been presented by Messrs. Duke and Sons for the Bombay Amateur Open Billiards tournament, which will start at the Watson's Hotel, Fort, Bombay, from the 20th inst. Entries which close on the 15th inst. may be sent to the Joint Hony. Secretaries c/o. Watson's Hotel, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

About 32 entries have been received, which include Bombay's pick of Billiards talent. Entries already received include M. A. Tyebjee, who recently won the Open Bombay billiards tournament held at the Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, and Nawabuddin, who won the prize for the highest break (96) in the open tourney and other notable entries are those of P. Edwards, who won the Watson's Handicap tournament (1935); S. H. Lord, winner of Silver Jubilee open tournament, S. N. Vatcha, champion of the Ripon Club; F. Martin, winner of the Telegraph Recreation Club and S. K. Sorabji winner of the Parsi Gymkhana open tournament.

C. P. AND BERAR ASSEMBLY

List Of Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, (By Mail).

The following is the authorised list of the candidates set up for the C. P. and Berar Prov. Assembly by the Berar Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board and sanctioned by the All India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

1 Sjt. Sambhaji Vinayak Gokhale East Berar Urban Constituency 2 Sjt. Purushottam Balwant Gole, West Berar 3 Shrimati Durgabai Joshi, Akola-Amraoti Women's Constituency and 4 Sjt. Suganchand Sukhdeo Tapadia, Berar Commerce Constituency.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

5 Sjt. Laxman Narayan Nathe, Ellichpur-Daryapur Rural Constituency.

AKOLA DISTRICT.

6 Sjt. Bhimsingh Govindsingh Mansabdar, Akola-Balapur Rural Constituency, 7 Sjt. Vithal Narayan Jamadar, Murtizapur Magrul Rural Constituency, 8 Sjt. Umedsingh Narayansingh Thakur, Akot Rural Constituency and 9 Dr. Shridhar Laxman Kashikar, Basim Rural Constituency.

BULDANA DISTRICT.

10 Sjt. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh, Jalgaon-Khamgaon Rural Constituency, 11 Sjt. Vyanktesh Keshao Soman, Chikkali Mehkar Rural Constituency and 12 Sjt. Br. Tukaram Shankar Patil, Malkapur Rural Constituency.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT

13. Sjt. Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jatkar, Yeotmal-Darwha Rural Constituency 14 Sjt. Madhao Paikaji Kolhe, Kelapur-Wun Rural Constituency and 15 Sjt. Shankar Sakharam Sarnaik, Pusad Rural Constituency.

The names of candidates for the remaining four candidates will be announced later on.

Official & Personal

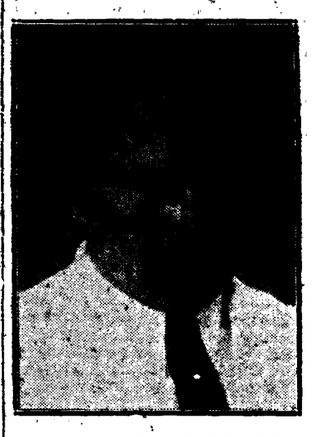
Lady Brabourne visited the Bombay European Relief Association Womens' Work Room at Caxton House, Frere Road on Tuesday.

NEW SCIENCE OF PSYCHOPHONY

Famous Polish Scientist Visits India To Acquaint Doctors About It

Cases of nervous breakdown, such as neuralgia, insomnia, stammering and neurasthenia are treated, not by injections and poisonous drugs but by nature's aid, said Dr. C. S. de Radwan-Praglowski, who arrived in Bombay last Saturday by s.s. "Narkunda" to a representative of this paper in an interview. He is staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel with his secretary, Dr. Pelchimski, who is a journalist and speaks English very fluently.

The visit of these two gentlemen to India is at present to acquaint the medical men regarding



DR. RADWAN-PRAGLOWSKI.

the new science of Psychophony and also to handle some difficult cases presented by the medical profession. They would stay in Bombay for a few days and then visit different parts of India. At present they came from South America and Canada.

Dr. C. S. de Radwan-Praglowski, a Polish scientist, who studied medicine at the University of Munich and worked for many years in Professor Kraepiin's Clinic for Psychiatry. He then continued his psychological studies and research at the University of Vienna, where Doctor's degree was conferred upon him in 1914. In Vienna he worked under the famous psychologist Professor Adolf Stohr where he has perfected the methods of auto-suggestion even before Coue and Beaudoin. Dr. C. S. de Radwan-Praglowski first demonstrated his new Psychophonic method to the International Congress for Psychotherapy and Practical Psychology held in Paris in October 1931 to the numerous scientists.

PSYCHOPHONY.

Present-day conditions affect the nerves and minds of millions of people. Their trouble can be overcome by acting upon the subconscious mind. This can be done only by suggestion, i.e., either by auto-suggestion (exercised by the person himself) or hetero-suggestion (exercised by another person.) But persons whose minds are troubled or weakened are not capable of influencing their own minds with good results. On the other hand there are not sufficient trained suggestionists to treat all those who require treatment.

Dr. Radwan's Psychophonic treatment solves this difficulty. He has discovered a technique of producing specially prepared individual mind power records which transmit not only sound but also psychic vibrations. These records have been used for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders such as insomnia, fear, obsessions, nervous heart and digestive troubles, stammering, inferiority complexes, etc. with excellent success. The person treated loses neither consciousness nor self-control. It is simply hetero-suggestion in which psychophonic record replaces the suggestionist, so that the treatment can be taken at home by an unlimited number of people. In difficult cases the patient receives personal treatment and at the same time at home, he applies his individual records.

PARULEKAR FOR ASSEMBLY

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A., Member of the Servants of India Society and well-known Labour leader of Bombay; is standing as a candidate to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ratnagiri South General Rural Constituency. He stands as an independent candidate and is supported by Dr. Ambedkar's Independent Labour Party.

Mr. Parulekar is, at present, touring a number of villages in the Ratnagiri District and addressing huge mass meetings of peasants to popularise the agrarian programme of the Independent Labour Party.

Mr. M. N. Roy, who has been elected member of the A. I. C. C. as well as the Executive Committee of the U. P. C. C. posed specially for the "Chronicle."

Mr. Cooper's Visit To Karwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, (By Mail).

The functions arranged at Karwar in honour of the Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper's visit to the District, while affording a little relief from the monotony of this Sleepy Hollow, were marked by the conspicuous absence of the European invitees, of whom there were a good few resident in the town and the mofussil.

Kumari Panna in "Victim of Love" (Golden Eagle) forthcoming release.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Railway Alarm Chain

The outrage committed on a woman passenger on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway a report of which published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 25th September last is under enquiry by the Railway Board at Delhi. It appears that the woman passenger was outraged by a ruffian in spite of her attempt to pull the alarm chain. Soon after the incident was published in this paper, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association took up the matter and represented to the Railway Board to make some improvements in the position of the alarm chain which many times is not found convenient to use in time of emergency. Another suggestion made by the Association is to provide a call bell in the women's compartment so that the guard or the engine driver may know the danger and without the least delay may run to help the passenger in danger. The Deputy Director of the Railway Board in acknowledging the representation has assured that an enquiry will be made into the matter.

Examination Of Rats!

It may be quite interesting to learn that at the Haffkine Institute, every day nearly 2,000 rats are examined, and during recent years, it has been found that almost all the rats returned a clean bill as far their health is concerned! But this process has an importance and significance for the Municipal and Public health officials. Among the rats sent for examination, are included the city and the village rats, rats, big and small, which had the misfortune of walking into the trap! By such an examination the public health authorities will be in a position to know if the rats are affected by plague. for in India rat is about the only animal which falls an immediate victim to an attack of plague. And at the slightest indication, the authorities would be able to take all necessary steps without delay in case of an outbreak of the dreaded disease.

MORE SEATS FOR HINDU GYM.

Extension Of Pavilion Will Accommodate 1,300 Visitors

The Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Committee, it is understood, has obtained the necessary permission from the Bombay Municipality for the extension of the gallery in the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion, during the forthcoming tournament.

As a result greater accommodation will now be available in the Hindu pavilion and 1300 visitors may be admitted in the Hindu Gymkhana pavilion as against the 900, accommodation for whom was originally provided.

Greater accommodation was the issue on which the Hindu Gymkhana threatened non-participation in the tournament and now that question has been solved it is considered that the Hindus will have no objection in participating in the matches.

Aga Khan To Visit East Africa

A correspondent writes:—

His Highness the Aga Khan is going to East Africa early next year.

A deputation of Ismaili Khojas from East Africa is expected to arrive on the 28th instant. The following are the representatives from various territories:—

From Zanzibar: Messrs. Ramadhi, Jivanbhai Lalji and Amaltheri, Amarsee Khanji Nanji.

From Kenya and Uganda: Mr. Alijah Alibhoy Haji and from Tanganyika: Mr. Hussein Nasser Sheriff of Dares-Salaam.

POWER OF SOUL IN DAILY LIVING

Madame Wadia Stresses Need Of Knowledge For Indian Women

Mrs. B. P. Byramji was "at home" to the members of Bombay Presidency Women's Council on Tuesday, when Madame Sophia Wadia delivered an interesting lecture on "The Power of the Soul in Daily Living."

At the outset Madame Sophia Wadia gave details of her experience as India's delegate at the P. E. N. Conference at Buenos Aires. She said that the meeting there was a real miniature picture of the world of today. She further said that Indian philosophy was represented there, and men and women of the West took very much interest in the matters of the East specially of India.

She said that the glory of India in the past was not a Myth, and that women in olden times did their level best to be by the side of in all environments.

She exhorted every woman to fight for her freedom, and urged them to rise to a higher level by their efforts, through the acquisition of knowledge.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to Madame Sophia Wadia.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

I have often written on the need of a shelter for the open air bazar held near the junction of Carter Road and the Motiram Patel Road at Danda in Bandra but nothing has been done about it as yet and it looks as if nothing is going to be done.

The popularity of this open air bazar is increasing daily and it is, I am told, a great boon to the surrounding villages namely, Chimu, Rajan, Sherly and Danda.

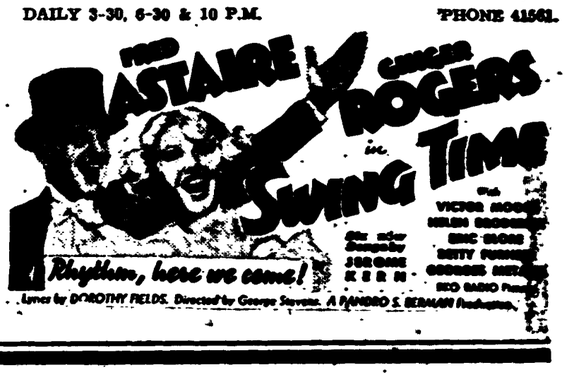
But a passer-by would really pity both the buyers and the sellers who sit in the burning heat of the sun. This I think, should at least move the municipal members to take a stroll there and see the thing for themselves.

SWEEPERS' QUARTERS.

The residents of the Catholic Housing Society and the members of the Wellington Catholic Gymkhana are greatly agitated over a proposal of the Bandra Municipality to build a line of sweepers quarters adjacent to the residential area on the east side of Ghodbunder Road.

As I said on a previous occasion, a protest has already been sent to the Bandra Municipality by the Catholic Housing Society.

In the course of a conversation yesterday I talked this matter over with a member of the Bandra Municipality who gave me to understand that the sweepers' need has been a very long standing one, and some time back the Bandra Municipality had proposed building similar quarters at Khar, but the idea was dropped as they met with protests. Talking about building the quarters beyond the railway lines at Santa Cruz, I was told that this would be an out of the way place to the sweepers who have to attend daily to their duty at various places in the Municipal area.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. 'PHONE 41561.


(Telephone No. 2260 Post Box 232) (Telegrams: "CHRONICLE" Registered No. B, 109)

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY; WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1936

WORKING COMMITEE'S TASKS

The Congress Working Committee, which meets in Bombay to-day, has several important tasks before it. The most important is the preparation of a draft programme, to be placed before the Faizpur plenary session. Some of the items of the programme were expected to be adopted by the Congress even at the last session at Lucknow, such as the agrarian programme and the scheme to establish more points of contact between the Congress and the toilers of the land. But as the subjects were rather complicated, they were referred to special committees which were asked to consult Provincial Congress Committees and then make their own recommendations. It seems that the special committees have not received reports from all provincial bodies, but they should not on that account indefinitely hold up their reports. They should rather make their own recommendations on the strength of such material as they have already secured. The Working Committee's resolutions thereon will be considered by a thoroughly representative body as the A. I. C. C., which can be trusted to make sound recommendations to the plenary session. All that is necessary to help the A. I. C. C. and the delegates in their task is that the Working Committee's draft resolutions should be published some days before the plenary session commences, so that all concerned will have ample time to consider fully the various issues involved.

Collective Affiliation

So far as the scheme of establishing more points of contact between the Congress and the common people is concerned, a much-debated point therein is what is called collective affiliation, that is, the affiliation of bodies like Trade Unions outside the Congress organisation. It is believed that most Provincial Congress Committees have expressed views against such affiliation, though at the same time they have stressed the need for broadening the basis of Congress membership. Even a radical champion of the workers and peasants like Mr. M. N. Roy feels that at present there are several practical difficulties in the way of collective affiliation of workers and peasants, as few of these are properly organised. But alternative schemes calculated to give workers and peasants fuller representation in the Congress may well be considered. A good suggestion in this respect is that the Congress membership fee of four annas may be made payable in kind so as to enable the poorest workers or peasants to become members and assert their influence collectively even in the absence of collective representation.

Unique Honour

Be it realised in this connection that even with the present Congress constitution it is possible to do a great deal to establish vital contact between the Congress and the people. What is most urgent is more work among the people and for the people. For this mere theorising is no substitute. The work of promoting village industries, for instance, is excellent in securing and maintaining mass contacts. Poor villagers will be more grateful for help to their cottage industries than for more votes in the Congress. Similarly, if Congress candidates for the Legislatures follow the President's appeal to carry on extensive campaign on the Congress manifesto with special reference to its "central pivot," namely, India's Independence, that will go a long way in maintaining live contact between the people on the one hand and the Congress and the legislature on the other. Finally, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, next only to Gandhiji, is the truest link between the Congress and the poor toilers of the country. And it is in recognition of this fact that the unique honour has been conferred upon him of being thrice elected President of the Congress and twice in succession. All India will rejoice in this honour.

U. P. Industrial Scheme

In appointing committees for the reorganisation of industries, education, finance etc. and in drawing up plans based on their reports the U. P. Government have perhaps beaten other provincial Governments in the country. Whether the plans will lead to any appreciable results or will only feed the people on hopes remains to be seen. But in so far as they are sincere and in the right direction, they are of interest to the whole country and may stimulate wide-spread interest in the various problems bearing on industrial development. The U. P. Government have just adopted a comprehensive resolution on the reports of various committees appointed during the last few years, such as the Industries Reorganisation Committee, the Industrial Schools Committee, and the Industrial Finance Committee and also on some portions of the Sapru Committee on Unemployment. The reports of three more committees are being awaited. They have been appointed (1) to investigate the possibilities of developing cottage industries in certain areas, (2) to draw up a practical scheme for the development of such industries on co-operative lines, and (3) to draw up a plan of general economic development for the province. It is much to be hoped that the work of all these committees will not go in vain but will lead to some tangible results in the near future.

In their present Resolution the Government accept the recommendations of the Industries Reorganisation Committee that the Industries Department should pursue the following as its main objectives: (i) the intensive development of a few selected major industries so as to help them in all practicable directions including production, finance and marketing, the industries selected for this purpose being sugar, oil and glass; (ii) assistance to industries generally and cottage and minor industries particularly, in marketing the articles produced; (iii) industrial finance, primarily for minor and cottage industries, (iv) helping middle class educated young men to set up in industry or business, or, failing that, to find employment therein. The credit and marketing schemes include the establishment of an Industrial Credit Bank and a Marketing Company to help the small industrialists to dispose of the goods produced by them. The Bank will be helped by Government in various ways. Government will guarantee dividend on the paid-up capital at a rate not exceeding the specified percentage; guarantee the interest on debentures (if any) in a similar manner; and contribute up to the specified ratio and the specified amount towards the expenses of the management. Government's maximum liability will not exceed Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum for a period not exceeding 20 years. The whole scheme is obviously a comprehensive one and carefully thought out and may yield good results if Government's actual financial assistance is generous and continuous and if they secure the full co-operation of the public in working it.

Of special interest to the public is the increased attention given now-a-days by various Provincial Governments to small cottage industries. This is doubtless a wholesome reaction to Gandhiji's propaganda, and promising results may be expected in this sphere if the Provincial Industries Departments work in co-operation with the All-India Village Industries Association. We shall wait with keen interest for the reports of the U. P. Committees appointed to investigate the possibilities of developing cottage industries and particularly to draw up a practical scheme for their development on co-operative lines. Meanwhile, it will be for all Provincial Governments to shed their distrust towards the hand-spinning industry, whose possibilities have by now been amply demonstrated, and extend to it all the sympathy and assistance which it eminently deserves.

MATERNAL MORTALITY?

Can Yaga Reduce It?

(BY SWAMI KUVALAYANANDA).

Very few people realise the terribly heavy toll of life Indian women have to pay for their maternal activity. The Bombay Presidency alone records 4,000 to 5,000 deaths every year directly due to child bearing. If a careful study of the vital statistics of the whole of India is made, it reveals the appalling figure of 150,000 of mothers who die directly or indirectly as a result of maternity every year. When it is remembered that each maternal death is preceded by so much trouble to the family and is followed by so much misery of the unfortunate children that may survive their mothers, the gravity of the maternal mortality problem assumes alarming proportions!

A Sorrowful Tale.

As is well-known to the medical world, death returns do not represent the extent of ill health and consequent misery completely. So much sickness, even in the most civilized countries, passes unrecorded and untreated. When this unrecorded and untreated sickness is added to the state of affairs revealed by the death returns, we clearly see how over whelmingly tragic is the lot of Indian motherhood!! Further, a deeper search into the field of maternal death returns, clearly proves that the heaviest mortality is to be seen amongst our sister folks while they are in the very prime of youth, that is, while their ages range between 15 and 25. What a sorrowful tale! Young girls in their teens or twenties, who should, properly speaking, perpetually carry with them the sunshine of health and joy, to cast a gloom of sickness and misery on their households and to darken the souls of their relations!!

Is there no remedy? Can we not adopt measures that can effectively check this maternal mortality and make confinement a safe, natural and normal affair?

Eloquent Figures.

A scrutiny of maternal death returns clearly shows that the maternity homes, the trained nurses and midwives, the prenatal care taking centres and the up-to-date obstetrical and gynaecological methods, although very valuable, are not in themselves sufficient to materially prevent the heavy maternal mortality of Indian womanhood. The following table giving figures for the urban and rural areas of the Presidency and for the City of Bombay will be found very eloquent in this connection:

Year	Urban	Rural	Bombay City
1928	10.3	4.9	9.4
1929	12.3	5.7	8.1
1930	10.9	5.4	7.4
1931	10.6	5.9	7.3
1932	8.7	4.6	4.7
1933	9.3	5.0	7.6
1934	9.0	5.1	7.6

This table records maternal death rates per year from 1928 to 1934 for urban and rural areas of the Bombay Presidency as well as for the city of Bombay. We at once see that the maternal death rate in the rural areas is nearly half as much as in the urban areas and is much lower than that of even the city of Bombay!

The Secret.

Naturally the question arises as to why the city of Bombay that spends lakhs of rupees on maternity homes—the Municipal Corporation alone spending nearly one lakh every year—that has an army of trained nurses and midwives, that follows up-to-date methods of hygiene and other treatments in labour cases, is not able to reduce maternal mortality even to the level of rural areas where neither maternity wards nor trained nurses and midwives are even heard of? The answer is clear. In spite of the ignorance of the country nurses and midwives and in spite of the definitely unhygienic methods followed in confinement, so also in the face of blighting poverty from which Indian villages suffer, the stamina of the rural mothers is so great that their maternal death rate is much lower than that of Bombay and half as much as that of urban areas in general. That this stamina is due to the physical work these village women have to put in in their fields and homes, will be admitted without any difference of opinion. The natural conclusion is that the efficacy of physical work in reducing maternal death rate, is far greater than that of the extremely expensive methods which are adopted to this end in big cities.

Mill Workers.

Nor is it necessary to compare the maternal death rate of Bombay with the rural death rate for understanding the truth of the conclusion arrived at in the preceding paragraph. Within the city of Bombay if we compare the

(Continued On Page 14—Col. 6 & 7)

Indian Companies (Amendment) Act

Review Of Principal Features

By JAGMOHANDAS J. KAPADIA

XII.

Sections 109 to 125 contain provisions for registration of mortgages and charges created by companies on their properties and assets. At present so far as movable property is concerned only such mortgages and charges are required to be registered as are in respect of book debts and uncalled capital. The Amending Act now requires registration of every mortgage and charge on movable property except stock-in-trade unless such mortgage or charge is a pledge. All persons acquiring any property subject to mortgage or charge which is required to be registered are to be deemed to have notice of such mortgage or charge as from the date of registration thereof. If a company acquires property, subject to mortgage or charge of a kind which would require registration if created by the company, particulars thereof must be filed within twenty one days of the completion of the acquisition of the property.

Registrar's Investigation

The Registrar's powers of investigation conferred by section 137 have been considerably strengthened. The Court is empowered to order a company to give inspection to the Registrar of any document which may be necessary for his investigation. The Registrar is empowered to call for information or explanation in respect of matters specified in his order if it is represented to him in any material placed before him by any contributory or creditor that the business of the company is carried on in fraud of its creditors or persons dealing with it for a fraudulent purpose. He is, however, put under an obligation to disclose the identity of his informant in the event of his being satisfied that any representation of which he took action was frivolous or vexatious. The provisions of the section have also been extended to documents to be filed by a liquidator. It is hoped that Registrars will take advantage of the new powers conferred on them.

Inspectors' Investigation

A new section, section 141 A, has been added requiring [illegible] Government to refer to the Advocate General or the Public Prosecutor if from any report made by inspectors appointed under section 138 it appears that any person is guilty of an offence in relation to a company. If the Advocate General or the Public Prosecutor consider that the case is one in which a prosecution should be instituted then such prosecution would be instituted and it would be the duty of all officers and agents of the company past and present (other than the accused in the proceedings) to give to the officer all possible assistance in connection with the prosecution. For the purposes of the foregoing provision, bankers, legal advisers and persons employed by the company as auditors are to be deemed as agents. If the prosecution results in conviction, any person so convicted has been debarred, except with the leave of the Court, from acting as director or being otherwise concerned in the management of any company for five years from the date of such conviction.

Arrangements And Compromises

New section 153 A gives to the Court power, in connection with schemes for the reconstruction or amalgamation of companies, to effect, by order of the Court, the transfer of the whole or any part of the undertaking and of the property or liabilities of one company to another without resorting to liquidation. Provision has been made for the protection of third parties interested and for other incidental matters which must arise out of any such arrangement. The section may prove useful in practice as a short-cut, but it would not seem to enable anything to be done in the future which cannot now be done if the appropriate steps are taken. It merely simplifies procedure.

Acquisition Of Shares Of Dissentient Shareholders

New section 153 B contains an important provision under which where an offer for the acquisition of any class of shares has been approved within four months after the making of the offer by the holders of not less than three-fourths in value of the shares affected, the holders of the remaining one-fourth can be required to transfer their shares on the same terms as those accepted by the three-fourths, subject to a right of appeal on the part of the minority to the Court. This section is made retrospective, and will apply to schemes approved prior to the commencement of the Amending Act but in that event the onus of applying to the Court is placed upon the company desiring to acquire the outstanding shares, and the Court is given power to determine upon what terms, if any, the minority shareholders would be bound to transfer their shares. It may be noted that although the new section is based on section 135 of the English Act there is one vital difference, viz., that while under the English Section the proportion of the assenting shareholders is nine-tenths, under the new section it is three-fourths. In the Bill as originally introduced the proportion was as the English Act but the Select Committee reduced it to three-fourths. This relaxation seems unjustified.

Conclusion

I have now finished this review. The Bill was before the Assembly for eighteen days. About 205 amendments were moved of which about 89 were accepted, about 91 rejected and the rest withdrawn.

On a complicated measure like this, opinions are bound to differ. Some people believe that the Act does not go far enough while there are others who think that too many restrictions have been imposed which are likely to hamper business. Whatever these opinions one fact, however, is clear that the Amending Act, such as it is, constitutes a fair improvement on the existing position.

The country is really grateful to the Law Member and Mr. S. C. Sen both of whom worked laboriously for willnigh two years. Throughout their struggle with the Bill, they received co-operation from all sections of the Assembly.

....(Continued on page 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HELPING THE REBELS.

Germany has lent her submarines and airships, complete with officers, to the Spanish rebels. Italian and German troops are fighting the battles of the insurgents under the command of Italian and German officers. This is worse than recognition. It means that the Fascist Powers have actually taken up the role of belligerents against the Government of Spain. Yet the Non-Intervention Committee has done nothing and is not going to do anything about it at all. And when the Committee can condone such open outrages it would be foolish to expect action on minor things like the use of poison gas and violation of the neutral zone in Madrid by the insurgents. The fact is that the Non-Intervention Committee exists to help rebels and hinder the lawful Government.

WORSE THAN THE PRESENT

If Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in his address to a joint meeting of the European and the Indian Progressive Groups on Monday, at all wished to praise the new Constitution, he found it impossible to do so, the facts being too stubborn for him. He rather pointed out that in several respects the new Constitution was worse than the present. For instance, with regard to the Army, he observed that at present the Viceroy could not act independently of his Executive Council, on which there were at least three Indian members. In the future, it would be the Viceroy alone who, with the aid of the Army Councillor, would be in direct control. No one else would have any power of interference with the policy of the army, the costliest department in Government. In the past Finance Members had been very good watch dogs and had been responsible for decreasing the army budget from year to year. In future they would have no control at all over the matter. In regard to foreign affairs, too, not only was it made a reserved subject but the Act did not even give India the right to appoint trade commissioners and look into immigration affairs. Sir Cowasji also pointed out how the provisions regarding commercial discrimination went back upon the existing Fiscal Convention. If he did not paint the picture darker, it is presumably because, like all other Liberals, he wishes to use the Constitution "for what it is worth"—though it is practically worthless.

MR. ROY'S LEAD.

Apropos of efforts that were then being made in certain radical circles of Bombay, we suggested, a few months ago, that India did not need to create a United "Popular Front" because she already possessed one in the Indian National Congress and that those who were keen about it could, therefore, do no better than join the Congress. It is very gratifying, indeed, to note that this opinion is strongly held by no less a leader of the working class than Mr. M. N. Roy himself. The Congress itself, Mr. Roy said in an interview, was the anti-Imperialist United Front and he would not encourage any organisation of a distinct party which would be parallel to the Congress and would, in effect, be against the Congress struggle against Imperialism. We are confident that Mr. Roy will work to strengthen the Congress and broaden its basis and we are also confident that success will crown his efforts.

A SHARP REJOINDER.

Mr. Satyamurti has done well promptly to challenge Lord Erskine's speech at the St. Andrews' Dinner. "The genius of India upto now has been autocracy." His Excellency had said, complacently and fully deserved the retort that he knew nothing about India, and that "it is this ignorance masquerading as knowledge that is our despair in high quarters." Lord Erskine's admission about the "new Constitution" is valuable. We agree that it is an experiment—the British her experimenting with Indian human beings. But it is certainly not an experiment in democracy, unless perversion of democracy is to be accepted as democracy itself. And we are glad Mr. Satyamurti has clearly defined the attitude of India towards the new constitution as well as in regard to the whole question of India's relationship with Britain, by telling His Excellency that "in a slave country there was no room for moderation. Either they rule or we rule."

WISELY DROPPED.

The 38th Tamil Nadu Annual Conference did well to drop the resolution on office acceptance after some discussion thereon. All things considered, it is expedient to take up the question after the elections are over. After all, acceptance or non-acceptance is not going to make any difference in the general Congress policy of wrecking the constitution. The discussion at the Conference duly emphasised this point, though a large majority was in favour of acceptance. A particularly pleasing feature of the Conference was the prominent part taken in it by Muslim leaders like Mr. Yakub Hassan, who opened the Conference, and Mr. Abdul Gafoor, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Follow Travancore's Lead

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—By throwing open the temples to Harijans, Hindu Society in Travancore has been purged of its constitutional malady which has been eating its vitals. The stigma of untouchability has been removed. Workers will how be free to give their undivided attention to items of social amelioration and the economic regeneration of Harijans. Travancore has shown the way. It is now for the other Indian States to follow suit. Hindu leaders in British India should also bestir themselves to amend the provision in the Endowment acts so as to enable the trustees of temples to throw open the temples to all Hindus. It is also very necessary that the Government of India should give their full support to such measures brought forward by Hindu reformers and not make common cause with reactionaries in defeating such measures of reform. When this is achieved, it will be easy for workers to look to other items of Harijan work.—Yours etc.,

S. R. VENKATARAMAN,
Harijan Sevak Sangh,
Delhi.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

作和一錄

WITHOUT COMMENT—

We think that in common with Churches and peoples in all countries at all times the Protestant laity would prefer their Monarch to have an unobtrusive 'union libre' with the woman he loves rather than marry her if she is for any reason unsuited to be Queen.

—Calcutta "Statesman" in reply to the Bishop of Calcutta.

* * * *

In a circular to Congress candidates for the Provincial Legislatures, the Congress President says:—"We enter the Legislatures to combat the new Act and try to end it."

We suggest that Sir Henry Craik should, after consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Gidney of the U. P. Province, exile the President out of the country.

* * * *

It is doubtful, says the United Press, if the Assembly will be consulted before the ratification of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

Undoubtedly.

* * * *

Come to think of it, what right has the Assembly to be consulted at all? It represents none of the high contracting parties, neither the "Inds" nor, of course, "British" interests in the agreement.

* * * *

It is in the villages, says Sir Frank Noyce, "that we must find a lasting solution of unemployment."

And "we" are doing it most effectively by—but it has already been dealt with by no less an authority on the subject than Mr. Sabavala.

* * * *

"Those of them (the people of India) who believe in Kingship and that is frankly, the vast majority, believe that he (King Edward) inherits by divine right..."

—A Nationalist Contemporary.

If this is true, what about Britain's trusteeship of Indian masses under a special ordinance of Providence? asks the Junior Colleague.

That too is true, naturally.

* * * *

The Liberals, declares Sir Cowasji Jehangir, will work the new Constitution "such as it is".

We quite believe him. The one great quality of Indian Liberalism is its charming pliability.

* * * *

THE KING KONG TOUCH

The human element, says Sir Cowasji, would play a greater part in the working of the new Constitution

The Liberal Beauty charming the constitutional Beast, in fact—you remember, of course, the Liberal Mr. Sastri's shriek "hideous, grimming anthropoid."

* * * *

The chairman of the meeting said "he was sure they had all enjoyed Sir Cowasji Jehangir's cleverly delivered speech."

And it was a gallant and well-deserved compliment.

* * * *

Mr. Satyamurti challenges Lord Erskine's statement that "the genius of India upto now has been autocracy."

But he mustn't forget that Lord Erskine belongs to a nation the leaders of which take liberties with Providence, to say nothing of history.

* * * *

Lord Erskine, by the way, wondered "how many people in this Province really realise that in four short months an entirely new Constitutution will be upon us."

The Justicites—Ministers, leaders and all—do and with undisguised trepidation.

* * * *

"Women Want More Jury-Women
—Press Report.

We quite agree.

* * * *

A little boy who went to school for the first time had returned home and his father inquired how he liked it.

'It's all right, but they ask too many questions,' said the lad. 'First they asked me where you were born and I told them. Then they asked me where mother was born and I told them. But when they asked me where I was born I had to tell a lie.'

'Why?' asked his father.

'I didn't want to say I was born in the Women's Hospital and have them think I was a sissy, so I told them it was in the Wembly Stadium.'

Ray Of Hope Of Providing Solution

Mrs. Simpson's Self-Sacrifice Welcomed

Premier's Statement Disappoints British Public

To Lose King Would Be Darkest Tragedy To The Realm

Mrs. Simpson's statement, expressing willingness to withdraw if the King's choice meant a constitutional crisis, has given fresh hopes to the British press of an early settlement of the question.

The only conflict remaining, according to the "Times" is the one in his own breast.

The "Daily Herald" wishes that the King should be left to himself to take the final decision.

"Mrs. Simpson owes a duty not only to the man she loves but to the King of England", says the "News Chronicle." The path is now free for him to lay aside all private inclinations.

"To lose this young leader would be one of the darkest tragedies that ever befell a realm", says the "Daily Mail."

The provincial press takes a similar view of Mrs. Simpson's statement while the "Irish Times" says that the marriage would "give the gravest scandal" to Roman Catholics.

MRS. SIMPSON WILLING TO WITHDRAW

If That Would Solve Constitutional Problem

CANNES, Dec. 7.

Mrs. Simpson has authorised the statement that if such an action would solve the problem she would wish to withdraw immediately from an untenable situation.

She Has No Desire To Prejudice Throne

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mrs. Simpson's statement was read to assembled journalists by Lord Brownlow at a Cannes hotel this evening. After saying that Mrs. Simpson was giving no interviews whatever Lord Brownlow read the following statement, signed by herself: "Mrs. Simpson during the past week has invariably desired to avoid any action or suggestion which might be prejudicial to His Majesty or the Throne. To-day, her attitude is unchanged and she would desire, if such an action would solve the problem, to withdraw immediately from a situation which has become both unhappy and untenable."

MRS. SIMPSON'S STATEMENT CREATES HOPE

Some Believe It May Bring Dramatic Acceleration To March Of Events

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Simpson's statement has created a more hopeful atmosphere in Parliamentary circles, and it is generally opined that it may offer a possible way out of the difficulty, while some quarters express the view that the pronouncement may bring a dramatic acceleration to the march of events.—Reuter.

CONFLICT OF CONSCIENCE

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Times" points out that Mr. Baldwin did not refer, except incidentally, to the proposal for legalising under the constitution a marriage by which the King might take a wife who should not be the Queen.

The paper adds the proposal has been rejected by all the Government's of the Empire and has commended itself to no one capable of visualising, however imperfectly, either its immediate or more remote consequences.

The only conflict at present is the conflict, with which all loyal onlookers must deeply sympathise, within the King's own breast.

The only possible prayer at the present is that the King may end it with a decision which will leave undamaged the monarchy and the Empire.

Constitution Safe

The "Daily Herald" says that of the two possibilities ahead neither the abandonment of the marriage nor the abdication of the King will affect the permanence of the constitution nor any of its practices.

For a short while the King must be left to a decision that only he can take and whichever it is, the people will hope equally for his welfare and happiness.

Duty To King

The "News Chronicle" says Mrs. Simpson owes a duty not only to the man she loves but to the King of England.

That she has made the choice she has redounds to her credit.

The way for personal renunciation has been made clear for the King by an act of the woman he loves.

The path is now free for him, mutually laying aside all private inclinations, to shoulder the responsibilities of the high office of kingship and dedicate himself unflinchingly to the service of people anxious to honour him loyally.

Darkest Of Tragedy

The "Daily Mail" says that ample time for reflection must indeed be afforded to our young sovereign.

One sentiment predominates over all else. To lose this young leader, whom long ago the people learnt to trust and love, would be one of the darkest tragedies that ever befell the loyal and devoted subjects of a realm.

The "Daily Express" says Mrs. Simpson's message can mean only one thing—Mrs. Simpson is making a renunciation.

Nation Behind Premier

"Yorkshire Post" says that the Prime Minister may rest assured that he has behind him in these days of intense anxiety the quiet but convincing assent of vast majority of the nation.

Anxious Impatience

The "Belfast News Letter" says last word must, be necessity, be the King's and the British people at home and overseas await it with anxious impatience, which, only the desire to give His Majesty full time and opportunity for reflection, keeps in check.

Great Gesture

The "Glasgow Bulletin" says Mrs. Simpson has made her great gesture.

She has earned the Empire's gratitude, and it now remains for the King to complete the act of renunciation.

Grave Scandal.

The "Irish Times" says the King's marriage would give gravest scandal to millions of his most faithful subjects in all parts of the Commonwealth.

In our own country for example the result would be deplorable.

The crown enjoys the loyalty of millions of Roman Catholics not only in Ireland but also in Great Britain, French Canada, Australia and the colonies.

Simpson's Self-Sacrifice

The Newcastle "North Mail" says Mrs. Simpson's self-sacrificing is a recognition of the exceeding difficulty of the situation and is a gesture that must surely foretell early passing of the crisis.

WORST MAY BE AVERTED

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Morning Post" in a leader says, there is certain to be unhappiness for the King whatever his final decision may be.

Unhappily, that is inherent in the situation.

The declaration issued on Mrs. Simpson's behalf is proof enough of that.

However, it may avert the worst that was threatened.

If the King chooses the straight and stony path of self-sacrifice the present pain will earn abundant rewards not only in future peace of mind but in the world's regard.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that for the King this is a drama of conscience.

The marriage of the King has been looked forward to with happy anticipations for many a long year.

If there had been a Queen consort to share with him the solemn ceremonies of the Coronation the pleasure of his people would have been more than doubled. But there are circumstances in the present proposal which freeze the very pulse of romance and gravely offend the deepest susceptibilities of men and women whose loyalty to the King and Crown is one of strongest fibres of their being.—Reuter.

CANTABS BEAT OXONS

25,000 Witness Inter-'Varsity Soccer Contest In Rain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

At Twickenham in the Inter Varsity Rugby Football match, Cambridge beat Oxford by six points to five.

The 61st Inter Varsity Rugby Football contest took place in heavy rain and miserable conditions. The turf was slippery and the ball greasy. The crowd of 25,000 was smaller than usual.

TRIBUTE TO GOVT.'S ACTION

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—"The Government so far has acted with the most scrupulous regard for constitutional precedent and propriety. A similar regard for constitutional propriety is hardly displayed by those whose opinions and activities would tend to divide the country and even the House of Commons into the old dangerous and discarded divisions of the King's men and Parliament men.

"The Times", discussing the demand in favour of a Morganatic marriage, says that what is demanded is "a Statutory recognition" of the fact that she is not fitted to be Queen. The Prime Ministers of the Empire are to be asked to propose and their Parliaments to accept a permanent Statutory apology for the status of the lady whom the King desires to marry. The constitution is to be amended in order that she may carry in solitary prominence the brand of unfitness for the Queen's throne. "Can anyone in possession of his faculties imagine any Prime Minister moving or any Parliament undertaking to support a proposition so invidious and distressing?"

"The Irish Independent" of Dublin expressing extreme regret at the situation says that in no Catholic country can any support or countenance be given to the marriage of divorced persons.—Reuter.

"IT IS GOVT.'S DUTY"

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Maj. Attlee presided over a crowded meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to discuss the constitutional situation. It is understood that no decision was reached. The Party at present is inclined to the view that it is Government's duty to deal with the situation but when the time comes, the Prime Minister may be criticised on several points but until full facts are disclosed the Party will not formulate any specific policy.

It is learned that there was considerable support among the speakers to-day for the view that the King should take the advice of Ministers when such advice is tendered.—Reuter.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, Secretary to Government, Education Department, Bombay, paid a visit to Royal Institute of Science last week. Photo shows Dr. Wheeler, Principal of the Institute, explaining the working of some mechanism to Mr. Sorley.

H. E. the Viceroy inspecting the cows brought from Calcutta and presented by him to the Pinjrapole Society of Delhi.

AIRCRAFT IN OPERATION

Hostile Tribesmen Engaged Thrice In Proscribed Area

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A Communique states: Work on Khaisora Road was continued yesterday without opposition. Construction has now reached a point, some four miles South-South-East of Tochi Camp. Some hostile parties were seen but retreated without resistance, except for some occasional long distance sniping.

During the day Aircraft engaged parties of hostile tribesmen near Jaler Algad on three occasions. This is within the proscribed area. Apart from some slight sniping of Tochi-Camp the night of 7th and 8th December was quiet. There were no casualties.

Mr. M. N. Roy (centre) being interviewed by Bombay journalists on Monday, at Gautam Niwas.

Fifty Towns Inundated By Greatest Havoc In History

Plight Of Philippines: Heavy Death-Roll Feared

MANILA, December 8.

Thousands of people are reported to have been swept away in the greatest flood in the history of the Philippines according to the Military Commander of Isabela province in North West Luzon.

It is stated that at least fifty-four towns have been inundated and thousands of people carried away as the flood waters swept down to the sea.

The deathroll is believed to be enormous.—Reuter.

PRIVY COUNCIL DISALLOW TWO INDIAN PETITIONS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Privy Council disallowed two petitions against judgments of the High Court of Lahore.

In the first by Balraj relating to the possession of house and shop in Amritsar. Privy Councillor Blanesburgh held that the case was not of sufficient importance to advise His Majesty to exercise his prerogative.

The Second was by Mohammed Sharif, a suit arising from a suit for declaration that sale-deed was null and void.—Reuter.

CANADIANS SATISFIED

Baldwin's Statement That Govt. Not Pressing King For Decision Relieves Dominions

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.

Mr. Baldwin's statement in the Commons, the full text of which was broadcast to Canada, occasioned a distinct feeling of relief among all classes.

The clear statement that Government will not press the King with regard to his decision has given Manin Street profound satisfaction.—Reuter.

King, Parliament And Church

Light On Their Relations In Present Crisis

King May Legally Espouse Any Non-Catholic But Church May Refuse To Solemnise Rites Involving A Divorcee Like Mrs. Simpson

The following from the pen of Mr. F. W. Wilson, appearing in "The New York Times" before the disposal of Mrs. Wallis Simpson's petition for divorce from her husband by the Court at Ipswich, will be read with interest, throwing, as it does, a good deal of valuable light on the constitutional relations between the King and Parliament and between the King and the Anglican Church in an eventuality like that which has arisen at present:—

The legal status of the King has here to be appreciated. The British monarchy is subject to acts of Parliament. Certain of these statutes deal with marriage. Contrary to a common but erroneous impression the law leaves the King entirely free to marry any one he wishes, with one reservation. By the Bill of Rights, passed in 1689, the Sovereign is excluded from the throne if he becomes or if he marries a Roman Catholic. The crown descends to the next Protestant heir in the line of succession. The reservation does not affect Mrs. Simpson, who is a Protestant.

The Royal Marriage Act of 1772, frequently cited, has no bearing on this present situation. The reason for this statute was the anger of King George III at learning that two of his brothers had married outside the royal rank. The Duke of Cumberland's duchess was Anne daughter of Lord Irnham and widow of a certain Andrew Horton. The Duke of Gloucester also married a widow—the Dowager Countess of Waldegrave, an illegitimate relative of Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister, whose portraits by Reynolds are among the masterpieces of British art.

By the Royal Marriage Act the Sovereign has power to withhold his consent to marriages in his family until the royal highnesses are 25 years of age. Beyond that age, princes and princesses have only to give twelve months' notice to the Privy Council of an intention to marry, after which nothing can interrupt the course of true love save a contrary resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

MAY WED ANY PROTESTANT

In King Edward's case the Royal Marriage Act ceased to be relevant in any way when King George died. King Edward enjoys the same freedom as Queen Victoria when she announced her betrothal to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. With the one ecclesiastical reservation, already explained, the King may marry anybody he wishes to, whatever her race, nationality or position in society.

In Great Britain anybody is a commoner who is neither royal in rank nor a peer of the realm. So far from objections having been raised to the King's marriage with a commoner, the precise opposite is the fact. For years King Edward has been urged to enter into the kind of alliance that certainly would have been opposed by George III. Two of the King's brothers married commoners—that is, daughters of peers.

One brother, the Duke of York, is heir to the throne. The King's sister, Princess Mary, is now the Countess Harewood and, therefore, a peeress. But her husband was a commoner when she married him and her two sons are commoners. If we delve into the past, we find that many Queens-Consort have been born outside the royal rank. That was true of four out of the six wives of Henry VIII. It was also true of Anne Hyde, wife of James II and mother of Queens Mary and Anne.

Since the war, it has been the policy of the House of Windsor to break down distinctions between the royal and the aristocratic status in society. Collaterals have been reduced to the peerage. Queen Mary's brother now enjoys no higher rank than Earl of Athlone.

INCOME PROVIDED FOR A QUEEN.

The King's income is appropriated or determined by Parliament. It is known as the civil list, and it includes provision for marriage. Including revenues from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, he receives for his own use and the upkeep of the palaces about dol. 2,700,000 a year. As long as he remains unmarried, he surrenders dol. 600,000 a year of these revenues. Of this sum dol. 200,000 represents the provisional income for the future Queen and dol. 400,000 represents the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall which are vested in any future Prince of Wales.

It is customary for Parliament to pass resolutions felicitating the sovereign or his immediate relations on their matrimonial happiness, and so important a matter as the choice of a Queen could hardly be withdrawn from discussion. The Government and Parliament could express approval or disapproval of a sovereign's marriage, but until the law is changed the marriage now discussed would be legal. Any Government disagreeing with the King over any subject—say, his aviation—is entitled to resign. But that would not of necessity stop the aviation. It might only mean that the King must find another Government.

It is legal for any divorced person in Britain to remarry. It is legal for any clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony for a divorced person. On the other hand, it is not possible to compel any clergyman to perform a ceremony of which his conscience disapproves.

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH.

The Church of England by law established usually conducts royal marriages and, in the event of a sovereign seeking marriage with a divorced woman, a serious issue might arise, not entirely different from the struggle over divorce in the reign of King Henry VIII.

Liberal churchmen in Britain hold that such remarriage in Church is reasonable under certain circumstances. But in January, 1932, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his "desire that in the case of any person previously married, who has been separated by divorce from a husband or wife who is still alive, the marriage should not be solemnised in Church". The hierarchy of the Anglican Church could hardly be required to celebrate a marriage if there were held to be objections on canonical grounds.

The King to-day is not answerable alone to the British Parliament nor is he advised alone by the British Government. The Statute of Westminster, passed in 1931, expresses the new and direct relation of the sovereign with the dominions.

The entire British Empire has accepted the succession as determined by law within the House of Windsor. But for this very reason it would be a delicate matter for the Parliament at Westminster, no longer exercising jurisdiction over the dominions, to adjust the succession. The British Commonwealth of Nations looks to the Princess Elizabeth of York with a peculiar affection, and this may be regarded as a consideration not to be ignored.

THOUGHTS COMPETITION

WILL CLOSE

TO-DAY

(9th, December, 1936)

Plans To Sabotage New Constitution

M. N. Roy Urges Congress To Widen Basis Of The United Front By Absorbing Proletariat

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

An effective scheme to sabotage the working of the new Constitution was envisaged by Mr. M. N. Roy, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press."

"It is a challenge thrown out to India" said Mr. Roy referring to the new India Act, "and the Indian National Congress and all freedom forces have accepted that challenge. The immediate problem before the country, therefore, is as to how to give a decent burial to this ingenious machinery.'

Mr. Roy was definitely of the opinion that by capturing the so-called citadels of constitutional power with or without formation of ministries it was impossible to prevent to "boring operations of the Government of India Act." It would continue its operations and would go on steadily eating into the vitals of the nation. He did not, however, suggest that the Parliamentary programme was absolutely useless. "It may succeed in getting some minor changes here and there," he added, "but we want to change this Constitution lock stock and barrel, rather we want to break it, and get it replaced by a constitution in which the voice of the toiling millions will be truly reflected."

ALL-FRONT ATTACK.

A programme based singularly on the theory of "attack from all fronts", appealed to Mr. Roy very much.

The Congress should not be hesitant. It was a question of wrenching out freedom from the hands of the most powerful bureaucracy in the world and therefore required all resources of the country to be consolidated. The Congress was, of course, realising the necessity of mass contact, and since the Lucknow Congress, had been taking steps in that direction. But a more radical programme was necessary from various points of view.

SPEED UP PROGRESS.

The present agrarian and mass contact programme according to Mr. Roy, were not making much headway. The progress should be hastened in such a way, that by the time an international crisis breaks out—as it was bound to—India should not lag behind in her fight for freedom. In Europe and the Far East the war clouds were hanging and Imperialist nations were trying to fly at each other's throat. Fascist Powers were trying to wipe democracy out of existence, but democracy was such as would assert itself.

Such a situation, proceeded Mr. Roy, had a greater significance than most could understand. India was but part of the world and she could not overlook the evolution of international politics and economics, he added.

The Congress, therefore, should do everything in its power to mobilize the peasantry of the country, who formed the bulk of the population and absorb the entire Indian proletariat in it.

While the Parliamentarians should do their best for raising the voice of the masses inside the Legislatures' outside the organised forces of workers and peasants and all those elements which constituted the Congress should be mobilised. If such a formidable united front could be formed, the work of wrecking the reforms was easier done than said.

POWER FOR MASSES.

Mr. Roy admitted that the task was difficult. First of all, the workers and peasants were only partially organised. Secondly, the Congress should provide more scope for the workers and peasants in it and thus broaden the basis of the united front. The demands of the workers and peasants were just, because they were the worst sufferers. To them political freedom was synonimous with economic independence. In fact, they were fighting for political freedom in the hope that, if they could win that freedom, they would also be freed from their economic bondage and social suppression. Congress stood for complete democracy which meant, if it meant anything salvation of the masses. It should therefore, be said that, the Congress was fighting for the political and economic freedom of the masses. Hence it behoved the Congress to give power in the hands of the masses themselves, instead of continuing the present bourgeois leadership. That was the weakness in the Congress organisation.

STRENGTH IN UNITY.

Then there was one more point. The organised sections of the working-class themselves should understand that in unity lay their strength. That, however, was not a serious handicap. Mr. Roy would use all his influence and intelligence in that direction. He was already moving in the matter of uniting together the All-India Trade Union Congress and the national Trade Unions Federation. He would try his best immediately after his physical condition improved, to ceaselessly propagate the message of unity and harmony among the working classes and all other radical elements in their common interests, because despite differences in opinion their object was same, namely, freedom from economic exploitation and political domination by a White bureaucracy.

Mr. Roy added that he proposed to place some practical and workable suggestions before the Congress session at Faizpur, which he fervently believed would expedite the advent of such a united front. Congress being necessarily an organisation of the masses should identify itself with the masses. To that extent work had to be done.

ORGANISE MASSES.

Personally, Mr. Roy did not hope that his proposals might be accepted as they were or all at once. But he would carry on propaganda in furtherance of his object and work relentlessly in that direction, and hoped that within a year, he would succeed. He had consulted Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and both were agreed that the technique of the struggle for freedom had to be changed. Both of them were again of the same opinion that, Swaraj should be fought and won before any effective steps could be taken in the direction of any political or social reforms. These two leaders, both of whom believed in Democratic Socialism, discussed several problems and agreed between themselves that, if masses could be mobilized and arrayed against the reactionary forces "Swaraj" was won.—United Press.

Indian News From Here And There

RAIL-BUS COMPETITION

B. N. Railway Introduces Lowest Fares In India

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway Company is making a bold bid to capture passenger traffic in this part of the country and has entered in a virtual rate-war with motor bus owners. The railway has already reduced fares between Nagpur and Jubbulpore, Umrer, Sadner, Ramtek and other places, bringing them very near to the rates charged by buses and has announced its fresh decision to introduce cheap one-day return tickets between Nagpur and Itwari and Kamptee and 'vice versa.'

The new tickets will be introduced from to-morrow and will enable the holders to travel 18 miles in three annas or at 2 pies per mile, probably the lowest rail-fare charged in India.

STRIKE IN GUJARAT MILLS

No Sign Of Early Settlement Yet

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 7.

The election propaganda of the Congress candidates is in full swing in all parts of Gujerat. Keen contest is expected in Surat, but Congressmen are confident of success. Darbar Gopaldas, Mr. Randhir Desai and others are touring in various talukas of Surat to gain support for Congress candidates. Election offices have been opened by G. P. C. C. in all parts of Gujerat.

The Baroda Economic Association is forging ahead day by day. It has decided to arrange a series of lectures on various aspects of rural reconstructions. Besides this, the association is to conduct a biannual and Messrs. C. A. Mehta and Bhikhalal Kapasi are selected to edit the magazine and Mr. L. M. Doctor will manage other details. The membership of the association is now more than 100.

Efforts are in progress to hold an international exhibition in Surat in February.

The strike of mill-workers working in cotton mills in various parts of Gujerat has, it seems, become a common feature. Navsari, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad are the main scenes of the struggle.

Smt. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, Mr. Ashabhai Patel and Mr. Shamalbhai Patel have been elected as delegates from Borsad taluka to attend the Faizpur session of the Congress.

Negotiations between H. E. Viceroy's Representatives and princes of Gujerat have already started in Bombay, regarding their entry into Federation.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Cricket Club of India.

NAGPUR 'VARSITY VOTERS' LIST DOUBLED

Claim Of Regd. Graduates, But Belonging To Outside Universities, Upheld

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

In view of the order of the District Judge, Nagpur, allowing the claims of seven petitioners that the registered graduates of Nagpur University, whether belonging to Nagpur University or not, are graduates of the Nagpur University within the meaning of His Majesty's Order in Council of 1936, provided that they are graduates of seven years standing and have been registered for two years continuously before the 1st of June 1936, has upset the calculations of the candidates who have been intending to contest elections from this constituency.

According to the interpretation put by Government on the Order in Council only such graduates as were the graduates of Nagpur University of seven years standing were given franchise from this constituency.

Mr. T. J. Kedar, M. L. C., Advocate, and six others filed a petition in the court of District Judge, Nagpur, claiming franchise and complaining that their names had been omitted from this constituency and should be included in the voters' list.

They claimed that, by virtue of their being the registered graduates of Nagpur University of more than seven years' standing, they were entitled to be regarded graduates of the Nagpur University within the meaning of His Majesty's Order in Council, though they were degree holders of other Universities.

This constituency, which originally had only 158 voters, will, in view of this ruling, have about 150 more voters.

SOCIALISTS ORGANISE

Karnatak Party Formed Under Presidentship Of Kamaladevi

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Dec. 8.

The Karnataka Socialist Party General Body met at Ranebennur on 6th morning.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Keshavrao, Shankar Kurtkoti, Sohani and Naik attended. Mrs. Kamaladevi presided. Resolutions were passed welcoming Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy, supporting Congress candidates in elections, recommending to the Provincial Congress Committee to fight elections on the lines of the Manifesto. The office-bearers were elected. Mrs. Kamaladevi was elected President and Messrs. Shankar Kurtkoti, Sunthanakar as Secretaries, Messrs. Keshav Rao, Naik, Dube, Ramdas Naik, Ramanathrao for the Council. Mr. Sohani was authorised to organise branches in the Province. Ten delegates were elected to the All-India Socialist Conference.

The Party's office remains at Belgaum.

Mrs. Kamaladevi left Ranebennur for Bombay to meet Pt. Jawaharlal and is returning to Dharwar to tour the district for seven days.

Mr. Hukkerikar left for Bombay to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to consult him regarding the selection of candidates.

CUSTOMS RATES UNACCEPTABLE TO PRESS-OWNER

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 8.

The Cotton Pressing Rates fixed by the Customs Authorities, after hearing the Cotton Merchants and Press-Owner have been declared unacceptable by the press owner. Instead of taking the right and open course of appealing, the Press Owner has, unfortunately, refused to proceed with the binding of cotton bales, unless his own quotation of rates be accepted. Consequently, the Cotton Trade is put in peril. The Village or Mahal Cotton Traders will be put in a difficult situation. Sample bales are also delayed due to great inconvenience and impossibility to the trade with the outside merchants as state authorities cannot help, but are intervening, in these circumstances.

Points For Stock Exchange Inquiry

K. R. P. Shroff Recalls American Exposure And Discovery Of Hidden Forces

I have been inundated with inquiries as to the issues which will be raised at the coming inquiry into the affairs of the Bombay Stock Exchange. I am not in a position to prejudge what the Committee will inquire into, but the following points occur to me as those which are vitally essential and important. They are:

1. Whether there were any grounds whatever for the present inquiry except the unfounded criticisms or malicious attacks from ignorant critics? If so, what are they?
2. Are the policy and practice of the Exchange in any way responsible for the over-trading or for evils of speculation?
3. Are there any abuses in the administration of the Stock Exchange which require to be corrected?
4. Was there ever any severe financial crisis of a disastrous character on the Exchange, causing serious disturbance in the money markets during the last ten years?
5. Who, it may be reasonably enquired, were responsible for the crisis, if any, that may have occurred and what were the causes and effects?
6. Have the Governing Committee of the Association acted uprightly, honestly and with a desire to do justice in the public interest or otherwise?
7. Is there any interested or irregular control of business?
8. Were the emergency powers vested in the President or the Committee ever abused?
9. Are such powers essential?
10. Are the rules strictly enforced?
11. Do the members themselves gamble or encourage gambling?
12. Are the aims and objects of the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1936, achieved? Is there any practical value or usefulness of the Act? Does the Act require any modification or alteration? Is further legislation necessary?

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

In connection with this inquiry it is interesting to reiterate the experience of New York, as that is the latest investigation into the affairs of any world Stock Exchange. Will history repeat itself in Bombay?

After the peak of the rampant bull market in 1929, when security prices continued to topple, when the inevitable panic began to set in and when the subsequent collapse was simply terrific and disastrous, the like of which the Bombay Exchange has never experienced, the belief became widespread that it was the Stock Exchange and the powerful "bear raids" that were the causes of ruin. The President of the United States was influenced to investigate the matter. It was soon discovered that beneath the surface of exchange trading, much more powerful forces than mere short-selling were at work.

"INSIDERS" WHO PROFIT

Officials and Banks and Corporations were drawn into the picture. As the story is unfolded, it became increasingly evident that these insiders were thriving upon a body of facts quite different from those offered for public consumption. At the height of this exposure of serious abuses by the outsiders and manipulators, the Securities Exchange Act came into existence in the United States in 1934.

From this incident, any person of intelligence can easily understand that the Exchange cannot be held responsible for all of the evils popularly attributed to it, nor can it be held responsible for all that goes on in the market.

It is to be regretted that the Enquiry Committee here have no power for summoning witnesses or the production of documents and take evidence on oath.

STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRY

No Questionnaire To Be Issued At Present

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In connection with the recent appointment of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, enquiries have been received by Government asking whether a questionnaire will be issued. For the present it is not proposed to issue a questionnaire.—As indicated in the terms of reference, it is desired to ascertain in the first place what, if any, defects there may be considered to be, in the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and, if defects are reported, what remedies for them are advocated. The Enquiry Committee is expected to assemble in the first week of January and all available material will then be laid before it. Government desire to impress upon all associations or persons wishing to make proposals that their written representations should be sent in before the 23rd of December.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE

Urgent Task

(By "A CONGRESSMAN.")

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee is meeting to-day in this City. It is, therefore, opportune to indicate certain of the fundamental problems it will be called upon to tackle and allow public opinion to express itself on them before final decision is taken at Faizpur,—a wholesome departure from the past traditions. The express purpose for which this meeting has been called is to frame the agrarian programme in the light of the provincial surveys and recommendations and to deal with the intricate, but vital, question of mass contacts. The Committee will also be called upon to frame its own resolutions for the Faizpur Congress. Besides these, disputes regarding election of delegates and members of the A. I. C. C. will have to be settled and, if necessary, direct fresh elections to be held where the complaints are reasonable. Candidates selected by the Parliamentary Committee for contesting Provincial elections will form another thorny problem. Let us discuss, though in brief outline, each of these questions.

Agrarian Programme.

1. Agrarian Programme: The Congress Manifesto to the electorate stated that the Agrarian programme would be incorporated later on when the provincial surveys were completed. The surveys so far issued include those of Maharashtra, the United Provinces, Behar and Gujarat. These are fairly representative areas. As they reflect the different systems of land tenure in the country. In Maharashtra, they have a mainly ryotwari system; in U. P. the Zamindari, in Behar, the Permanent settlement and in Gujarat, peasant proprietorship. All reports are unanimous in condemning the present systems in vogue and have recommended radical changes. The Congress Cabinet will be faced with a formidable array of facts in formulating the Agrarian programme.

Urgent Problem.

Any programme that may ultimately be evolved after deliberation must include the following among other things as its immediate platform;

1. A complete overhaul of the present land systems. Pending such an overhaul, revenue tax should be substantially reduced. Incomes of over Rs. 500 only should be liable to taxation. Land rent should be computed only on the net income of the tenants, after reducing all costs and maintenance charges.
2. Fragmentation of holdings must be prevented and security of tenure against arbitrary ejectments must be secured for the tenants.
3. All debts incurred by the peasants which have been paid up by way of interest should be wiped out. Against those that are not thus paid up, a moratorium should be declared. In addition cheap credit facilities should be made available to them.
4. All areas which are not now under cultivation should be acquired for purposes of demonstrative collective farming.
5. Adequate protection to agricultural Labourers must be guaranteed.

These do not exhaust the problem. They are but some of the fundamentals on which the agrarian programme should be based. Fundamental democratic rights of freedom of speech, organisation, etc. should also be included.

Mass Contact.

2. Mass contact: The Committee appointed to report on this question issued a questionnaire to the Congress Committees. In certain provinces the term "mass contact" created confusion, while a large number of District workers could not comprehend its exact meaning. Hence, a large volume of Congress opinion expressed through the Provincial Committees have presumably been unsympathetic to the spirit of the Congress resolution. The question, when boiled down, comes to this: "Whether direct representation should be accorded to the organised workers and peasants in the Congress through their respective organisations and if so on what basis." The All-India Trade Union Congress and the Socialists have placed a scheme according to which such trade unions as accept the Congress creed should be allowed to elect one delegate for every 1,000 members of the union. The scheme at the same time lays down that in no case shall such representation be more than 25 per cent. of those elected by the primary members of the Congress. While considering this scheme, the Congress Cabinet may also consider the feasibility of providing for some machinery which will make possible joint Labour-Congress or Labour-Peasant Committees composed of representatives of particular Congress Committees and Trade Unions or Kisan Sanghs for purposes of joint work in all matters affecting the interests of labour and peasantry. The potentialities of such a scheme are great. It will help in drawing the masses of the country closer to the Congress and in their active participation in the national movement. That the active participation of the workers and peasants in the national struggle launched by the Congress can alone broad-base the organisation and lead to the development of an effective Joint National Front against Imperialism, is not seriously disputed to-day. The Congress Cabinet must not let such a scheme to fall because Provincial Committees do not look on it with favour. In such matters a lead must come from the top.

I have briefly indicated the nature of the problems confronting the Congress Cabinet and how, in my opinion, they should be tackled. And I have no doubt that with the guidance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the realisation the supreme need of developing the broadest-based United Front against Imperialism, the deliberations that commence to-day will result in the vindication of the high ideal of the Congress.

"PIONEER" EDITOR FOR U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW: Dec. 8.

Sir Gavin Jones, Mr. Desmond Young, Capt. Pocock have been recommended by the European Association (U. P. Branch) for election to the reformed Provincial Legislatures of the United Provinces, Sir Gavin Jones for the Upper House, and the latter two for the Lower House.

Sir Gavin Jones is the President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, United Provinces; Mr. Desmond Young is the Editor and Managing Director of the "Pioneer" Lucknow; and Capt. Pocock, an established businessman of Cawnpore.—United Press.

NOMINATIONS FOR BIHAR ASSEMBLY

BARH, Dec. 8.

Messrs. Laddoo Sharma alias Sheibhadra Yajee, Jagdish Narain Sinha, a Congress nominee, Rai Bahadur Lekh Narain Sinha, Messrs. Narsingh Narain Sinha, Jagdish Sinha and Ganga Prasad Sinha filed nomination papers yesterday before the S.D.O., Barh from the Barh General Rural Constituency for election to the Bihar Assembly.

The scrutiny was held to-day. The nomination paper of Mr. Narsingh Narain Sinha was rejected while Messrs. Jagdish Narain Sinha and Ganga Prasad Sinha withdrew their nomination papers.—United Press.

GREATEST OF SIND POETS

Shah Abdul Latif Commands Admiration From Hindus And Muslims

It was a great tragedy that no one had attempted to explain the greatness of Shah Abdul Latif, one of the greatest Indian poets, outside the province of Sind, where he is admired even to-day. His poems are sung both by Mahomedans and Hindus alike. But Mr. H. T. Sorley, Secretary to the Government of Bombay (General Department), was confident that it would not be long before Shah Abdul Latif would be known and admired not only by all Indians but all interested in poetry.

The occasion for such an expression of confidence was the lecture by Mr. H. T. Sorley on "The Mystic Expression of Shah Abdul Latif" on Tuesday evening at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall. Mr. Sorley, who was in Sind seems to have made a deep study of Shah Abdul Latif, with a view to add to his knowledge of poets and poetry.

GREATEST OF SIND POETS.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Sorley said that Shah Abdul Latif was the greatest of Sind poets and in the opinion of the speaker was one of India's great poets. It was unfortunate that he was not known outside Sind. The speaker fixed the following dates as the time when the poet Shah Abdul Latif was born in 1689 and died in 1752. He was born and bred up in Hyderabad (Sind). He was about 18 years old when Aurangzeb died.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain "mysticism." He said that mysticism was an emotional attitude of man towards God. It could be expressed in two ways—either through emotional language or through communion. The poems of Shah Abdul Latif were intended to be sung with musical accompaniments.

In the form the poetry now exists there was much of extraneous matter, which seems to have been included at a later stage. The poems of to-day were not the ones which came out of Shah Abdul Latif's lips.

CREDIT TO MISSIONARY.

The first attempt to record the poems of that great poet was made by a British missionary. The whole tone of the poems said the speaker, was mystical and deeply religious. It had a profound influence over all non-Hindu poetry since the 16th century. Though the speaker thought that the poems of Shah Abdul Latif was deeply Islamic, all classes of people in Sind sing the poems. They had an appeal to all whether Muslims or non-Muslims. Shah Abdul Latif's mysticism was "love mysticism" and not philosophic mysticism."

The speaker then went on to compare the poems and mysticism of Shah Abdul Latif with those of Shelly, Keats, Wordsworth and Browning.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi, who presided said that he was surprised and filled with admiration for his colleague, Mr. Sorley, for the study that he had made of the poems of Shah Abdul Latif and the interest that he seemed to take in Indian literature.

Mr. R. P. Masani thanked both the speaker of the evening and Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi.

Patna.—It is understood that Babu Kedar Nath Gomka of Monghyr has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 in cash for the construction of a building for the Behar Chamber of Commerce in Patna. He has also signified his intention to pay all the other initial expenses to be incurred for the purpose.

"Magistrate's Action Reprehensible"

Bound To Give Impression That Decisions Are Influenced By Police Opinions

Afraid To Act On Own Conviction And That Police Might Think Him Weak, Comments Nagpur Judge, In Allowing Appeal

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

"The Magistrate's action is particularly reprehensible, in that it is bound to give rise to the impression, that magistrates are influenced in their decisions by opinions of the police," remarked Mr. Justice Grille of the Nagpur High Court, in allowing the application of Pratap Singh against the order of the Appellate Magistrate of Hoshangabad, refusing to allow an application for compounding of an offence.

His Lordship added that, the Magistrate had apparently not sufficient strength of mind to act on his own conviction and was afraid that the police might think him to be a weak magistrate.

"Forwarded To D. S. P."

The facts of the case are that the appellant was found guilty of having broken the arm of one Mulchand in the course of an affray and he was sentenced to four months' hard labour and fined Rs. 25.

In the course of the appellate Magistrate, both Pratap Singh and Mulchand expressed their desire to file an application for compromise. During the appeal, an application for compromise was filed but the magistrate forwarded it to the District Superintendent of Police with the following endorsement:

"Forwarded to the D. S. P. who will let me know if he has anything to urge against the composition".

The District Superintendent of Police in reply to the magistrate, stated: "As the request had been made, he "personally" did not consider that the case should be compounded". The Hoshangabad Magistrate ordered to the effect that as the number of "mar pit" were reported to be many composition was refused.

Reprehensible

His Lordship, in the course of his orders, observed that the magistrate's action was particularly reprehensible in that it was bound to give rise to the impression that magistrates are influenced in their decisions by the opinion of the police.

The Magistrate apparently has not sufficient strength of mind to act on his own conviction and is afraid that the police might think him a weak magistrate.

No reference is permitted added His Lordship, by any subordinate Magistrate to a superior court on the question whether an offence should be compounded or not. It is the court, itself, which has to determine the question; "a fortiori", the Court is not permitted to refer the question to any outside agency.

Should Avoid Suspicion

His Lordship remarked that it was essential for the administration of justice and for the self-respect of the magistracy as a body that magistrates should avoid any suspicion of being influenced in their decisions by the opinion of the police, who investigate the cases which are brought before them.

His Lordship accordingly, under Section 345 (5) (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code directed that the composition of the offence be allowed.

The bail of the applicant was also cancelled.

HOW TO REACH FAIZPUR

Congress R. C. Issues Instructions For Visitors

TILAKNAGAR (Faizpur): Dec. 8.

The Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Faizpur Session of Congress has issued the following instructions to Tilak Nagar visitors:—

Tilak Nagar is about 4 miles from Savda Station and about 25 miles from Bhusawal Station. Motor Service is always available from Savda Station and will be available during the Congress week from Bhusawal Station also.

Bhusawal Junction is a well-known station on the Bombay-Delhi G. I. P. Railway main line.

There is only one station between Bhusawal and Savda towards Delhi side.

Normally, Passenger and Express trains halt at Savda, but during the Congress Week Mail and Express trains also will halt at Savda Station.

Passenger trains normally terminating at Bhusawal whether from Surat or from Nagpur will be taken straight to Savda during the Congress week.

Routes for travellers from Calcutta:—

Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Itarsi and Savda; or Calcutta, Nagpur, Bhusawal (change for) Savda.

Routes for travellers from Madras:—

Madras, Raichur, Dhond, Manmad, Bhusawal and Savda; or Madras, Begwada, Ballharshah, Wardha, Bhusawal (change for) Savda.—United Press.

KHADI FOR UNIFORMS

And Mahatma's Photo In Corporation Schools

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening, a resolution that all clothing purchased by the Corporation for the use of its staff be made of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi was carried by 33 votes to 10.

There was some discussion on a Congress councillor's resolution that in all Corporation educational institutions the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi be put up in a conspicuous place. The resolution received support from some sections of the House. Speakers hailed Gandhiji as one of the greatest personalities in the world.

SURCHARGE ON LOCAL BODIES.

The Commissioner stated that there were institutions where there were already portraits of Gandhiji. He referred to the Government order which stated that expenditure incurred in connection with putting up portraits was an unauthorised item, which was surchargeable on local bodies concerned.

The resolution was carried by 41 votes to two.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO REACH FAIZPUR ON DEC. 20

Will Open Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition

TILAK NAGAR (Faizpur): December 8.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is arriving at Faizpur on December 20. He will perform the opening ceremony of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on 25th December, at 8-30 a.m.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, General Officer Commanding, and Messrs. V. K. Sathe and Vamanrao Bhagwat, Officers of the Volunteers, and Sjt. S. M. Joshi of Poona, arrived this morning. A training camp for 250 Volunteers will be opened on December 11.

Messrs. Shankerrao Deo and Achyutrao Patwardhan left for Bombay by the Peshawar Express to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

APPEAL TO FAIZPUR DELEGATES

Independent Arrangements Not Possible, Hence Early Intimation Necessary

TILAK NAGAR (Faizpur) Dec. 8

General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur session of Congress have issued the following statement:—

"All intending delegates and visitors to the Faizpur session of the Congress are requested to note that arrangements independently of Reception Committee will almost be impossible as Faizpur is a very small town. It is, therefore, necessary all those who want to attend the session should intimate their desire to the Reception Committee before December 15.

"Separate arrangements for families of five or less have been made but are very limited. Those who would not be satisfied with the general arrangements and would like special arrangements in family quarters must deposit Rs. 25 for reservation charges before December 15.

"The Reception Committee will not be in a position to make special arrangements without due notice."—United Press.

IMPLICATION OF VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Darbar Gopaldas Tours Gujarat Villages

DHOLERA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Nandlal Thakkar writes:

Darbar Gopaldas Vice-President, Gujarat Provincial Congress, Committee, accompanied by Mr. Isvarlal Vyas, the Congress Candidate for Dhola-Dhandhuka constituency, commenced his tour of Dhandhuka Taluka on Monday noon. He addressed four overflow meetings and visited four other villages. Response from the quarters, hitherto apathetic towards Congress, is forthcoming. He exhorted his audience to cast the vote after understanding the full implication thereof. If they sided with Congress it meant they wanted to substitute the bureaucracy by self-Government.

ASSAMESE SOLID FOR CONGRESS

Bhulabhai's Tribute To Their Spirit Of Freedom

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

"I found that the people of Assam are generally alive to a sense of freedom. They are relatively immune from fear. Here is a corner of India where there is an easy field of work for a patriot—men and material ready to struggle in the cause of freedom. There is a silent vow written on the faces of the average men and women of this province, that they shall each work for the liberation of the Motherland.

This is how Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who had gone to Assam to preside over the Assam Political Conference, gave his impressions of the Assam tour in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press" on his arrival here this noon.

Dealing next with the proceedings of the Conference over which he had presided, Mr. Desai said:

"The Conference showed the spirit of unanimity, discipline and grit. Every class of people—farmers, labourers, workmen, tradesmen—all gather under the banner of the Congress. It was not merely a success in the popular sense, but even more in the fact that people went away heartened after many hours of exchange of ideas and discussions as to work before them. Were it not for the intelligence of those who still wish to retain power in their hands by means which cannot be described as either straightforward or honest, in this province the Congress would sweep the polls.

"I left Assam with the feeling of great gratification at the silent and effective work which the Congress organisation is carrying on there."—United Press.

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How Presidency's Health Is Looked After

Lt.-Col. Shah Explains Administration Of Medical Department

"The Medical Department of the Bombay Government" was the subject of a lecture by Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, I.M.S., on Tuesday evening at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, in the series of lectures on the Social Services of the Government of Bombay.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Director of the Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which has organised the series, presided.

MEDICAL CADRES

Lt.-Col. Jelal Shah at the outset described the various cadres of Medical officers functioning in the Medical Department. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay was the Administrative Head of the Medical Department in the Presidency. The medical staff of the Department consisted of officers of the Indian Medical Service, the Bombay Medical Service Class I and Class II, the General Provincial Service, the Indian Medical Department and the sub-ordinate Medical Service.

The services of the I.M.S. officers were placed at the disposal of the Local Government which must take a certain number of I.M.S. officers during peace time and they would be recalled to take up Military Service when there would be a mobilisation of the Army in India.

In addition to the service officers, many honorary and part-time medical officers were appointed to the staffs of various hospitals and institutions in the city and the Presidency.

Referring to medical education in the Province, the speaker stated that there were three Government institutions, namely, the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Poona, and the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Ahmedabad.

The medical schools at Poona and Ahmedabad trained students for the L.C.P.S. The G. T. Hospital, the Cama and Albless Hospital and the St. George's Hospital similarly catered to medical needs of all people, the last being a general hospital for the European patients and people of European habits.

FAMOUS INSTITUTE

An institution in the city, which achieved deserving fame not only in this country but also in other parts of the world, was the Haffkine Institute at Parel. The laboratory and the principal Medical Research Laboratory of the Presidency and was in existence for the last 40 years.

Originally started by the Government of India under the Directorship of Dr. Waldmer Wolf Haffkine, a Russian scientist, after whom the Laboratory was named in 1926, it grew from a small institute to one of large dimensions. It was the largest producer of Plague Vaccine in the world, supplying nearly 2 million doses per year. The institute also manufactured large quantities of other prophylactic vaccines, such as T.A.B. Meningococcal and Cholera vaccines. It was the chief Anti-Rabic centre for the presidency. Daily nearly 9,000 rats were examined at the institute, and thus the Public Health Department was in a position to know if there were any indications of outbreak of plague.

IN THE MOFUSSIL.

As for Civil Hospitals and dispensaries, every district headquarter town was provided with a Government Civil Hospital with a Civil Surgeon. Civil hospitals fulfilled the function of general hospitals in the district towns.

There were also dispensaries in the taluka towns and rural areas.

The speaker then explained the scale of fees charged from the patients on the basis of their annual income and also referred to the training of nurses.

Another important officer was the Chemical Analyser to the Government, who was a medico-legal expert. His chief duties were to examine and report upon samples submitted to him for investigation by the Customs and Preventive Service and he would also conduct analysis for the Government of India when required.

The population of mental hospitals became a problem, as the number of patients was increasing and sufficient accommodation was not available.

NOT A PAYING CONCERN.

The net cost to Government or to the general tax payer on the administration of the Medical Department was nearly Rs. 33 lakhs and this activity was one of the many nation-building activities of the Government, which could not be considered as a paying proposition.

POONA'S SEND-OFF TO PEASANT MARCHERS

POONA: Dec. 8.

Twenty-five Kisans of all ages, from a boy of 10 to an old man of 55, of Poona District, who left Poona this evening to join the Peasant Marchers from Deolali Pravara, whence all are proceeding to Faizpur, were given a hearty send-off on behalf of Poona citizens.

A meeting was held in the evening at Shanwarwada, which congratulated the Marchers and wished them a pleasant journey.—A.P.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

"Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" at the Majestic.

SANGEET'S SOCIAL MUSICAL CALL OF THE SOUL

At Cinema Majestic

The Cinema Majestic is being stormed by crowds since Saturday last to witness the Sangeet Movietone's latest release, the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan", the biggest and the grandest super sensational social, musical extravaganza, which is no doubt an exceptional social masterpiece, successfully depicting the root causes of the present sorrowful plight of the Hindu society.

A unique story from the masterly pen of the great writer of Bengal, Babu Jailodhar Chatterji sweeps through a mighty torrent of real incidents getting greater altitude of Drama at every step of incident and situation most ably knit, by that only woman Director of the country, Bai Jaddanbai the pride of India, until it crashes into a soul-stirring and pathetic but most effective end.

It is a tale of real incident and pathos, grippingly engaging the attentions and emotions of the audience, a beautifully moving story,—ever presented on the Bombay screen.

Bai Jaddanbai, besides directing this great picture of pictures, the "Call of the Soul" is playing the role of a deserted Hindu wife, deserted through no fault of her part, but because of the century-old reactionary social laws and she is really marvellous with her most scientific and melodious music, with her up to date cine-art and most heart-rending actions, laying bare the heart of the women, forced to be the "Daughters of joy" by the destructive social rules and regulations. In the modern times this fact should be clearly understood and borne in mind that the maintenance of the outgrown, at once absurd and gruesome, social traditions and customs, is sure to result in the most unhappy physical, mental and political disabilities.

Her direction shall also sweep the severest critics off their feet; her skill in controlling pathos, her feeling for beauty and art and her deep human understanding of different characters, undoubtedly make her an outstanding director of to-day.

Prominent in the supporting cast, the golden-voiced A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the Indian silver screen, successfully establishes himself as one of the greatest dramatic actors in the Indian cine-world to-day. Smt. Urmila Devi, the year's most charming new find, a cultured lady of high birth is a beauty queen, no doubt, with a sonorous voice. Her performance is, without question, a penetrating one, most sensitive and vital.

Baby Rani, India's most wonderful child star, with her heart-rending songs and charming actions, Sjt. Siddiqui of Puran Bhakta's fame, Miss Shahzadi, Yusuf, M. P. Sinha and others, all handle their respective roles with appreciable understanding.

This, in short, is the rarest Indian screen Gem and is of the type to be shown for the first time in the country. So citizens of Bombay, especially the Hindus, young as well as old, orthodox as well as reformists, should not miss this unique picture, and for other it is sufficient, we hope, to say that a visit at the Cinema Majestic is well-worth any price of admission.

JANMA BHOOMI IN FIFTH WEEK

At The Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the fifth week, as in earlier weeks Bombay Talkies' "Janma Bhoomi" starring Devika Rani, has been drawing good houses at the Royal Opera House where it holds its own despite severe competition from new pictures in the market. Hardly ever has the Opera House shown another picture which has proved so popular with all classes of cinema fans. The popularity of "Janma Bhoomi" songs is indicated by a great demand for the records which have been made by His Master's Voice.

The chief attraction of the picture is, of course, the fine portrayal of the central character by Devika Rani, who has added yet another great role to the achievements of her screen career.

Ashok Kumar proves an excellent male lead, restrained and dignified.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE STUDIO

Their "Mastana Mashook" featuring the stunt prince Yeshwant Dave and lovely Ansuya for the first time together, is passed by the Bombay Board of Film Censors and will unveil her charming face on the silver screen during the Idd week before thousands of expectant eyes. The very fact that this picture of Vishnu has been selected as an ideal Idd programme by the experienced exhibitors of Delhi, Agra Muradabad, Ahmedabad and Indore speaks about its high entertainment value.

It is said, wonderful stunts endangering life have been most daring performed by Mr. Yeshwant Dave, the acknowledged stunt prince of Indian Screen, and the stunt lovers will surely have a nice opportunity not only to please themselves but to honour their beloved hero with continued claps.

Miss Ansuya, also has given an intelligent performance of her title role and has once again proved her worth to maintain stardom.

The supporting cast includes Atta Mahomed, Kantilal, Bulbule, Samson Himmat and Fazlul.

Manzil (New Theatres)

(BY R. M. G.)

There is an Indian proverb that wealth and wisdom rarely dwell together, but to this, as to all, there is occasionally an exception. Such an exception dwelt in the person of a king and poet, who was also a great romanticist, a moralist and an ascetic, and in these three different roles, which were all actuated by his personal experiences, he has left his incomparable mark on the literature of India. In the heyday of his romanticism he coined the dicta that the fortunes of a woman were so intricate that the Creator himself was unable to prognosticate them, but in the solution of his asceticism he was won to lie on the same woman. Jilted and thus dishonoured he found refuge for his troubled mind in the questionnaire of the newly born who interminably enquires about himself, his purpose in the world, and the way to it. All these conundrums are sought to be answered in the picture which arrives, as it must, to the solution or no solution at all. The woman in the story is the helpless handmaid of circumstances marrying, though herself rich, a poor teacher whom she loves, who though poor in wealth was rich in the wealth of his mind, which gave him an uncommon regard for the sensitiveness of a woman's heart, which is generally inflexible in its love, tendencies or jealousy, compelling to hide a vital piece of information from his wife, an act of unwisdom tantamount to her to be an expression of lack of her husband's love, leading her to drift away to a man not her husband who was only infatuated by the fire of passion. By a series of skilful circumstances this drift ends in a new but unhappy marriage, while the first husband is living in an unknown world, but the divine in man is roused in the breast of the second husband who confesses his crime and commits suicide through contact with the pestilence of plague. The first husband, content in the philosophy of life, that life is but a link of sacrifices, takes his wife back to trudge along the road of human existence, with as great an ignorance of the purpose of life, love and marriage as that with which he was ushered in the world.

New Theatres take the palm among Indian producers for the thematic excellence of their pictures, a result they have been able to achieve through dependence on the national literature of Bengal, the home of Indian poetry, which has not yet been recognised in other parts of India. The picture does not contain any hair-raising, death-defying stunts; it is a brilliantly acted story of the play of three hearts built around ordinary human emotions of a philosopher among men; of his wife, the silent sufferer of helplessness, the embodiment of womanhood and the indispensable second man with whom it was all play and no work. With pictures of this description, turned out by studies regularly, who can say that India cannot boast of a film industry. This picture might as well be earmarked as India's contribution for the next year's Venice Film Exhibition.

Question Of The Week

Do Indian Film Studios realise the harm to their prestige of exhibiting in cine theatres with defective light and sound projections?

"Tukaram" forthcoming Prabhat release at the Central.

Kumari Zarina Khatoon in "Bange Kaum" Adarsha Chitra's Forthcoming release.

"MANZIL" OR "GRIHA-DAH"

Third Week at the Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

Film is the thing by which one can understand the social and national life of the people it represents. Just as in the case of literature and art, one can see the civilization and mental under currents of the people, the film is the medium to show us the intellectual wealth of the nation. Because it is very widely welcome all over the world that "Film Art" is the art that has compactly digested all the necessary branches of art. It is the synthesis of life, literature and art.

New Theatres' latest social hit "Griha-Dah" or "Manzil" is the picture that lays bare the civilization of India, the phychological changes that India has gone through, after coming in contact with foreign thoughts. However "Mazil" is a production that definitely aims towards the better undertaking of intricacies of modern life. No Indian film producers have produced such subjects as this masterpiece of modern Indian life. "Grihadah" to tell the truth, brings you the stark realities of life you can never afford to neglect. Brilliantly and cleverly adapted from the original novel of Bengal's foremost writers Sjt. Sarat Chatterjee, have never seen such a compact drama full of intensity towards the really interesting the vital problems of life. I can go so far and mention that India has produced two or three social pictures that can help people in understanding and facing life. It is only New Theatres' latest film piece "Manzil" that like "Devdas" helps us to see the complications of life.

Since its release at the Roxy Talkies, New Queen's Road, artcritics and film reviewers have paid their warmest tributes to this brilliant contribution that Director Pramathesh Barua has offered. They say that it is through this sort of films India will achieve higher level in art and culture. Film is a great weapon in cultural and national struggle and "Manzil" by depicting the bourgeois decay and analysing life from the sharp and intellectual angle explains the emotional outcome of a certain groups of society.

"Manzil" or "Grihadah" looking from the technical point of view, is a triumph that film artists in the world of celluloid can offer. The camera work is brilliantly executed and the background music and sound effects do their job successfully well. The beautiful technique employed here to depict the depth of certain emotional scenes certainly demands high praise and admiration. This technique is nothing but the outcome of the most cleverly written scenario from which every scene subtly executed.

"Manzil" is a story of three innocent souls who loved each other like anything. But how circumstantial evidences outwardly scheme to ruin the happiness of these three souls, is wonderfully shown in this melodrama. The story is woven round three characters—Mohim (Barua), an ideal artist, having a soft corner for philosophy in his heart, indifferent towards life. Achala (Jamuna), adorably beautiful and sophisticated child of modernity in love with Mohim, and Sooresh (Prithviraj, B.A.), a troublesome medico with too much reason in him and with too much of crookedness in him, with complicated pattern of life, the common friend of both. But then there was fourth person, Mrinal (Molina), an innocent village belle who by her funny and humorous ways of life lets loose the reptile of jealousy which was already worked up in the family of Achala and Mohim by Sooresh. The happiness of Mohim and Achala is thus destroyed by the troublesome ways of Sooresh who in the end seeks peace in death. The melodrama has such touching sequences that one is positively led to hate the present system of society

Main artists are Barua, Jamuna, Prithviraj, B.A., Molina, Harimatidevi, radio-singer, supported by K. C. Dey, Nemo and Shore. If you love beautiful acting melodies and touching and tense dialogues, you must not fail to see this great picture "Manzil"—directed by P. Barua, now drawing crowded houses at the Roxy Talkies.

Kumari Misra in "Shyama" (Omkar) forthcoming release.

THE "AWAKENING"

Next Saturday At Krishna Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Enakshi Rama Rau who portrays the leading role in the "Awakening" a Bhavnani Production which is being released at the Krishna Talkies, Bombay from next Saturday, proves to be not only a fresh, beautiful and delightful personality out one of the Indian Screen's front rank artistes. Her acting in this absorbing fast moving human drama is of every day life, a revelation and a delight. She is the fair and accomplished daughter of a professor, married to an educated middle class youth, who is unemployed. She is harassed by a covetous rich Zamindar, who sets hirelings to kidnap her, but an outrage is foiled by a self-sacrificing youth, who is the same person who helped the Professor to found an industrial home for the unemployed. Cast out at the instance of the wily Zamindar she attempts to suicide but is rescued and thereafter, she devoted her whole life to the service of the sick, the suffering and the unemployed together with her father. Interwoven in this story are episodes vividly portraying the tragic destinies of the unemployed particularly the middle class educated, which are so cleverly handled that they will move even the stone-hearted individuals. In between the lines could be read the underlying hint that the present day faulty education, which makes one hanker after jobs is the root cause of this nation wide menace.

The action is highly dramatic throughout which together with touching episodes heightens appeal of this story, which is full of fine scenes. Besides Enakshi Rama Rau, the leading artistes in the cast Navin Yajnik, as the self-sacrificing hero, Parasher as the Professor, Nayampally as the wily Zamindar, Pandit Nathottam Vyas as a typical old rich man, together with Prabha as a fair faithful modern wife and Shivrani contribute excellent portrayals. Even the minor actors in this excellent film have thoroughly portrayed their parts and consequently it is as true as life itself, there being no overacting.

The lighter element is not absent. Enakshi Rama Rau's two artistic dances; the Tanjore Temple and Manipuri a Bikaner Group Dance and the lovely waterfall scenes are the highlights of this picture, which is an ideal entertainment for the entire family with a screen mixture of pathos humour drama. It is another achievement of Director Mr. Bhavnani, who has produced some of the best Indian Social Pictures in the past.

* * * *

Studio No. 1 now owns two beautiful Tennis Courts (soft). After the day's labour Studio folks, both Artistes and Technicians, will have a nice time. These Tennis Courts have been prepared mainly through the untiring efforts of Kesto Haldar, who is one of the oldest man in the Studio. He is also mainly responsible for opening a Co-operative Stores and a canteen at the Studio.

Srimati Bhavnani in "Awakening" to be released this Saturday at the Krishna.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Impolitic Politics In Maharashtra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In Bengal, Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar, the Congress and the Nationalists have decided to compose their differences and to present an united front to the new Constitution. Maharashtra is the only province wherein it has been found impossible to come to an agreement. The voter is, therefore, entitled to know why the leaders of the rival parties in Maharashtra cannot settle their differences.

In principle, the Democrats claim to differ from the Congress on two issues. Of these, the issue of the Communal Decision is well-known. The alleged Socialist-cum-Communist tendencies in the Congress is the other point of difference. The second issue needs no comment beyond the statement that it is more imaginary than real. In any case, the Congress candidate for Poona, Mr. B. M. Gupte, in answering a question put by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, (the Editor of "Trikal"), clearly offered to withdraw his candidature if it could be proved unto him that the Congress has adopted Socialism. So far as I know, the challenge has not been accepted by the Democrats, for the simple reason that they know that the Congress has not accepted either Socialism or Communism. The Democrats harp upon this issue simply because it is likely to appeal to the voters. The propaganda of the Democrats on this issue is particularly directed towards the villages, but strangely enough, there are very few Democratic candidates in the rural areas. The propaganda would, therefore, appear to be calculated to do more harm to the Congress than any good to the Democrats themselves.

On the issue of the Communal Decision it must be stated that the grievance of the Democratic Party is both legitimate and convincing. It is common knowledge that the opposition of the Democrats to the Communal Decision is persistent and unbending. It may, therefore, be asked whether any compromise is possible on this issue.

The answer to this question is furnished by the compromise arrived at between the Nationalists and the Congress in other provinces. The Bengal P. C. C. succeeded in persuading the president of the Congress to interpret the Congress Election Manifesto in a manner which will give the Committee scope to agitate against the Decision. The statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal in this connection has satisfied the Congress Committee and also the Nationalists. That is why the Nationalists and the Congress in Bengal will fight the elections jointly. It is to be particularly noted that Bengal is the most adversely affected province under the Communal Decision. It stands to reason, therefore, that what satisfies Bengal ought to satisfy the rest of India on this issue. Similar compromises have been arrived at in Punjab and Berar. Most remarkable, however, is the compromise between the Nationalists and the Hindu Maha Sabhalites, and the Congress in the Central Provinces.

To my mind, it should not be difficult to persuade the M.P.C.C. to pass a resolution on the lines of the Nagpur resolution. If the M.P.C.C. should agree to adopt a similar resolution, the grievance of the Democrats on the Communal Decision will have been redressed.

I am inclined to take the view that, in spite of the advanced stage of the election propaganda of the rival parties, a compromise should not be impossible if the question is tackled in the right spirit. The conditions upon which a compromise can be arrived at may be summarised as follows:

1. The M.P.C.C shall adopt a resolution in the terms of the Nagpur resolution in the matter of the Communal Decision.

2. The compromise shall not in any way effect the right of the D. S. Party to agitate against Communism.

3. Messrs. Bhopatkar and Saptarshi shall be adopted as candidates for their respective constituencies.

4. The selection of the candidates nominated by the Congress shall be revised by a Committee consisting of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Shankerrao Deo. The findings of the Committee shall be conclusive and binding upon both the Parties.

5. The candidates shall stand on the joint ticket of the Congress and the D. S. Party.

6. The elected candidates shall be subject to the discipline of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

7. The Democratic Swaraj Party shall support the Congress candidates generally, and shall cease the propaganda against the Congress and the Congress candidates.

I would strongly urge upon the leaders of both the Parties to go thoroughly in the matter of a compromise and to leave no stone unturned in bringing about a settlement. It is the duty of the electors to impress upon the leaders of their respective Parties the necessity and urgency of presenting an united front to the new constitution, so that the prestige both of the Congress and the Democrats may be maintained. It is to be hoped that statesmanship and diplomacy in Maharashtra has not reached the stage of bankruptcy, and it will rise to the occasion in the interests of the country.—Yours etc.,

C. B. AGRAWAL.

Poona.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Support For King

SOHANLAL AGRAWAL supports the King's proposal to marry Mrs. Simpson.

Sabavala's Manifesto

DHIRAJLAL S. TRIVEDI criticises on various grounds the election manifesto issued by Mr. A. P. Sabavala, and especially for the latter's attack upon the Congress. The correspondent observes, "The manifesto if it has failed in everything, has at least brought to light one thing and that most commendable thing is that Mr. Sabavala is first an Indian and then a Parsi gentleman. Let his fellow brethren understand this and follow him in this respect if not in any other thing."

"Hardships Of Third-Class Passengers"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a persistent complaint both in the Press and on the floor of the Legislative Assembly that while fabulous sums, quite disproportionate to the income derived, are lavishly spent for the comfort, luxury and convenience of the first and second class passengers, the third class passengers, the real patrons of the Railway suffer year in and year out untold hardships and unbearable miseries and torture. That all is not well with the treatment meted out to the third class passengers has been publicly admitted by Sir M. Zaffarullah Khan, the Railway Member in the course of a debate in the Council of State, but just like others the Railway authorities, were of the opinion that it was due to the neglect on the part of the poor, sweating, starving and miserable staff and not the Railway administration. Taking cue from the speech of Sir M. Zafarullah Khan, the G. I. P. Railway has come out with the following poster addressed to the staff:—

"The administration Provides Track, Trains, and Ticket.

"But from the Staff Must Come Service and Help for Passengers.

No one disputes the claim of the administration that it provides track, trains and tickets to the third class passengers. As a matter of fact, every body knows it and that is why blames the Railway administration and not the staff for the sufferings and inconveniences to the third class passengers. There are very few, practically negligible complaints from the third class passengers that they suffer because staff do not come out with their service and help. The general complaint from the third class passengers is that third class fares are scandalously higher and occasional concessions granted miserably lower as compared with the same for first and second class passengers. Third class carriages are abnormally over-crowded, dirty, with no bathing arrangements, latrines generally unclean and unattended and water supply in the tanks inadequate. On some Railways and specially on the B. & N. W. Railway, on Mela occasions they are thrust in goods wagons like sardines. They further compain that carriages do not protect them against inclement weather, being unbearably hot in the summer, damp and soiled in winter and monsoon. They also complain that third class booking offices are places where passengers have to display their physical strength and where weak and infirm have no busines to go, restrictions placed on their luggage are numerous and their night journeys most disturbed. Besides these, there are hundred and one other hardships, from which passengers suffer and they all are due to rules and regulations framed by the Railway administrations. How help and service from staff will remove the above grievances is a mystery to one and all!

Take, for instance the Victoria Terminus Station. The average number of first and second class passengers daily booked is about 300 in all while about 1,300 to 1,500 third class passengers, are booked every day. For the booking of 300 passengers, there are three windows and three clerks and the same number of clerks are appointed to issue tickets to 1,300 to 1,500 third class passengers. The result is a regular tussle among the passengers to reach the window. The poor third class booking office clerks work at a feverish speed to issue tickets to passengers, but they still suffer because the administration will not think of opening a few windows more. The same is the case with the booking of their luggage. While first and second class passengers are not to be disturbed between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. even though some of them might be travelling without tickets, third class passengers are to be checked at any hour of the night. And if they are unfortunate enough to come under the jurisdiction of Crew Staff, they are checked at every moment. The station vendors have instructions to only whisper near first and second class compartments, but have full freedom to cry hoarse near third class passengers. The ticket inspecting staff have strict instruments to detect a maximum number of passengers as travelling without tickets or with unbooked or underweighed luggage and any decrease below a particular minimum is generally visited by a warning, or fine or stoppage of future promotions. With a view to have their full months wages these staff vie with one another in trying to detect some irregularities with third class passengers. They will check and re-check their tickets, bother them with all sorts of non-sense and irrelevant questions, weigh and re-weigh their luggage and will charge for even the slightest differences in weight even though that might be due to difference in scales. Staff found friendly with or helpful to passengers are generally suspected as corrupt and often dealt with accordingly.

I think it is a sheer highhandedness to blame the staff for the inconveniences to third class passengers. If the Railway administrations really and sincerely desire to remove the grievances of the third class passengers, they should lations and furthermore give up their policy of retrenchment. The staff, though over worked due to the policy of retrenchment is always helpful and obliging to the passengers.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

Bombay Muslim League

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your esteemed paper to-day that Mr. M. A. Jinnah is declared as the Dictator of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency. On the one hand the aims and objects of the League show that the League is formed on a democratic basis and will follow those principles only. But before long time has yet elapsed since the formation of the League, we have read that it has assumed dictatorial policy. If this is going to be the changing attitude of the League, every now and then, one can very well understand what substantial results will come out of it and how much one can rely on such activities which some day or other may prove detrimental, not only to the interests of the Muslims, but also to the country.

It is very regrettable to say that the League has brought before the public its activities to such a critical position as could have been averted by its members by making it more democratic, and it was only possible, if it properly responded to the popular demands and thereby made it a more popular and representative body. Unless radical action is taken in that direction to make the League a representative body, it would really be a matter of profound consideration for every individual either to join it, support it and sympathise with its functions, or better remain aloof. However, I sincerely hope that the necessary steps for carrying out what is laid down as its aims and objects of the League, will be immediately taken. Yours etc.,

HAJEE IBRAHIM ESMAIL.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Co-operators In Conference

New Constitution And Fresh Avenues Of Service

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Sir Jagdish Prasad opening the twelfth All-India Co-operative Conference said that no movement had greater potentialities for good for the rural population than the Co-operative movement. It owed its inception over thirty years ago not to any popular demand, but to Government initiative. The chequered career of the movement had been dominated by this fact. Wherever there had been premature withdrawal of Government control, there had been disastrous results.

However, there were over one lakh of societies with a working capital of 97 crores. At the same time over 25,000 societies had been liquidated, thereby shaking confidence in the movement in the countryside. Still in the Punjab there were 48 societies in every 100 villages, and in Bengal 23 villages out of 100 had societies. But altogether only 15,000,000 persons, including the families of members had been touched by the movement.

The time for service in an agricultural country of 360,000,000 was opportune because under the New Constitution rural voters would become virtual masters who would like to be served by practical remedies rather than by rhetoric. The object of the Conference would be an attempt to train the people to be self-reliant, thrifty, upright, educated and prosperous.

Sir Jagdish was elected chairman of the Conference.

Sir Jagdish suggested that the Conference passed resolutions of condolence over the deaths of Sir Fazli Hussain, Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who were all veterans in the field. —A.P.

Mr. Asvale And Mill Workers' Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report appearing in your esteemed paper yesterday from a correspondent about the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Mill Workers' Union is not only untrue but positively mischievous.

It is not true that as President of the Union I gave over possession of the office of the Secretary Mr. Jagtap. The fact is that the meeting of the Managing Committee was convened on the 6th instant in order to consider the action of Mr. Jagtap in removing the books of accounts, Register of members, receipt books and other important papers from the office of the Union and in not having produced them before the auditor. A resolution was moved that Mr. Jagtap should produce the books of accounts and other papers on Tuesday the 8th instant before the auditor. It was opposed by Mr. Jagtap and some other members but was carried by a majority.

Another resolution was adopted requesting the President to convene a general meeting of the members within 15 days to consider the item No. 2 on the agenda and the audited accounts of the Union for the half year ending 30th October 1936. The meeting was then dissolved.—Yours, etc.

R. S. ASAVALE.

Late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay will shortly be paying their respects to the memory of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at a meeting to be convened of the citizens of Bombay, for which a Committee consisting of the prominent citizens of Bombay has been formed at a meeting held in the hall of the Bombay Corporation on Saturday the 5th inst., the Mayor presiding. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, like the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw played no mean part in the development of the industrial and commercial life of Bombay and he like F. E. was a director on the board of Directors of several commercial firms. He was also responsible for starting several companies. It will be in the fitness of things that a suitable memorial should be erected to comment his memory in the city of Bombay and that the present representative Committee of the Citizens of Bombay should be authorised to collect the necessary funds for such memorial.—Yours etc.

H. VENKATRAM,

Bombay, Dec. 7.

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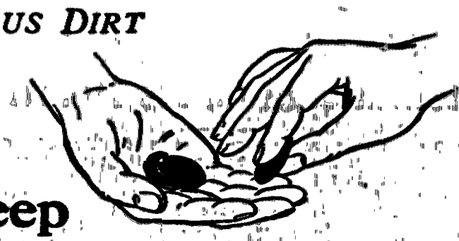

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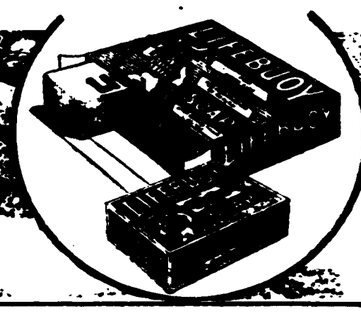

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Recognition Of Franco

Nazi-Fascist Moves On International Chess Board

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, Nov. 26.

A new situation in regard to Spain has been created by the joint recognition by Italy and Germany the Spanish insurgents headed by General Franco as the "Government of Spain." Berlin and Rome have simultaneously cancelled diplomatic representations with the legally constituted Government of Spain with Senor Azana as President and Senor Largo Caballero as Premier. Portugal had practically recognized the Burgos Government a little earlier. The States that have now extended recognition to General Franco include: Salvador, Gautemala, Portugal, Italy and Germany. There are references to Hungarian and Austrian recognition as likely to follow before long.

ITALO- GERMAN AIM.

The recognition of the Burgos Executive by Italy and Germany is on a different level from the other ones already expressed or announced. This, both on account of the greater importance of the two Powers with their keener interest and association with the Spanish struggle and their capacity to influence closer future developments. It is understood that the decision to recognize the Burgos Government by these two Powers was taken formally on the occasion of the visit of the Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano to Germany a few weeks back. Originally, it would seem, it was resolved to extend official recognition with General Franco's occupation of Madrid and establishment there. This development was expected to happen more easily and quickly. Italy and Germany have associated themselves from the beginning very closely with the insurgents and their set-back in both Rome and Berlin is estimated with unfavourable repurcussions. Interests of arresting or avoiding such repurcussions have, it is known, influenced to hurry up with the step of recognition of General Franco. This practical consideration also leads to close estimates of a more active German-Italian move to the advantage of General Franco. Such estimates imply also keener attention to check supplies to the loyalist forces. The latter are keeping, meanwhile, a spirited struggle and both from Valencia and Barcelona statements are issued declaring the aim of intensified opposition.

A COMPLICATED POSITION.

The position thus stands considerably complicated, especially now in the light of the enhanced possibility of Italy and Germany being led to a more assertive stand, due to calculations of security of their systems and external advantages. British attitude recording an awakening with events marching beyond or outside certain estimated limits, relating as well to German-Italian co-operation, registers a further alertness by the report of a nearer understanding between Germany and Japan. A factor of weight at the same time, seen as such in some centres well, is the antagonism of important sections in Britain to Soviet Union. Latest messages suggest the possibility of Herr Schacht the German Minister of Economy leaving at an early date for Tokio and the likelihood of the Mikado's brother Prince Tschitschibu visiting before long Berlin. Japanese move is in the direction of using a situation to extend hold over China. Italian aim is kept closely to strengthening of Italian position in the Mediterranean region. Germany's position in some ways is harder. There is attention to North-Eastern Europe (where Polish care is alert). South Eastern Europe (where Italian attitude is not as helpful as in regard to other matters and besides the Little Entente is extremely watchful), and colonial possessions or oversea holdings (where British opinion is sensitive and closely heedful).

Under stress of an internal situation, the strain of which is intensified by military expenditure, and checks in directions such as bound with Polish re-orientation to France, Russian military advance, and closer moves of the Little Entente, German attention has been led again newly to the colonial issue. These developments have also involved the move for closer understanding between Italy and Germany. The Italian position holds a more definite scheme of consolidation like the Japanese. Germany's stand remains more speculative with Tokio and Rome regard a covered recerve in regard to Eastern Europe with a parade of friendship with Germany and important sources in Berlin having close care to the line of understanding with Britain. It is a situation that holds the possibility of re-orientations and also intensification of new currents or tendencies. Dynamic forces are behind such alternatives and they involve factors working for wide and important alterations. The European stage itself may stand dominantly as a releasing or directing centre for such alterations. The latter themselves might find expression as relating greatly to distant regions; and anyway forces of alterations gain in significance for distant regions. This implies, on the part of India as well a keener attention to the European situation and developments.

JUGOSLAVIA AS KEY STATE.

Jugoslavia's stand in recent period nas come to receive added attention. In regard to Central and South-Eastern European affairs Jugoslavia assumes a key position. Its halt is one of the greatest significance in relation to Italian and German aims associated with this part of Europe, much as that of Poland in regard to the Russo-German tension. The move of Germany to increase economic contacts with Jugoslavia and certain references of Signor Mussolini of recent period have led in quarters to comments of Belgrade passing to the "German-Italian orbit of influence". They represent greatly stretched estimates. Interested in good relations with Rome and Berlin, Jugoslavia at the same time is careful and critical of German and Italian aims to extend hold over Balkans. Hungarian revisionism to which Berlin and Rome are led to show benevolent attitudes has deep opposition in Belgrade which is also closely antagonistic to Hapsburg Restoration. Jugoslavia's attitude to France is much as that of Poland's. In recent period Jugoslavia has been tending to a closer orientation to London, dynastic factors also playing a part in this. Belgrade in general retains attention well to the lines of the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, though keen moves continue to be kept from sides to cut across these alliances.

Income Tax Inquiry Committee photographed on arrival. (R. to L.) Mr. S. P. Chanbey, Mr. C. W. Ayers and his assistant Mr. Advani.

Sir Phiroze Sethna Speaks

The Cine Industry—Is It "Overdoing" Organised Efforts?

MADRAS: (By Mail).

Under the auspices of the Film League, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna spoke on the cinema industry yesterday evening at the Gokhale Hall. Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu presided.

Sir Phiroze Sethna began by saying that the cinema industry was growing by leaps and bounds. Nearly Rs. 11-1/4 crores had been invested in this industry all over India and there were 650 cinema theatres which was no doubt a large figure. This industry ranked as the seventh in the country, the other six being textiles, jute ,tea, coal and sugar and iron. He was much gratified to learn that Madras was being equipped with studios and that producers need not have to go all the way from Madras to Calcutta and Bombay. All that very good but he would offer them a piece of advice. He would ask them not to overdo things. They must proceed cautiously and on business lines.

Sir P. Sethna then referred to the aid given by the Governments in the west and the Far East. So far as India was concerned, the only regret was government's apathy. It was a matter for regret that the government of India were not sufficiently alive to their own interests. If they paid more attention to the subject they would be helping themselves in the matter of greater customs revenue, more incometax, help to ancillary trades and some relief in the matter of unemployment. The cinema industry was making rapid strides and was giving bread and butter directly to about 25,000. Besides, it afforded sustenance to a large number.

CENSOR BOARDS.

There were four boards of censors which were maintained at the expense of the industry. Unfortunately there was no co-ordinated effort made either by these boards or the Government of India to issue a combined report about the work they did. Government had the means and the money to compile statistics of all the Boards individually and collectively. The Motion Picture Society had undertaken this task and nearly finished compiling statistics, which would be made available not only to the industry but to the central and Provincial Governments if they cared to ask for them. Anyhow they ought not to give it up but press it on the attention of the Government till their requests were complied with.

The educational value of the film need not be enlarged upon because it was quite obvious. It had been said and rightly said that the power of the film exceeds the power of the press because language was universal and the mind was receptive of what was learned through the eye than through the ear. In addition to this, there were other trades and business which profited by this industry, e.g., the Railways, Printing Press and Newspapers.

Lastly, Sir Sethna referred to the great demand there was for films dealing with subjects of social life or problems. Mythological films were no longer in demand, so far as Bombay was concerned.

OVERDOING IT?

Concluding he said that they must not overdo in the matter of forming associations for pushing forward the interests of the industry. Let each province have an association dealing particularly with the needs of that particular province but let there be one central association which would look after the interests of the industry as a whole.

Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu thanked Sir Sethna for his interesting address. He admitted that the wheels of the Government were not moving fast enough and that they were moving slowly. The Government were the trustees of the rate payers and had great responsibility and had to think twice before doing anything. On account of the depression the Government had to curtail very many activities and the Madras Government were willing to do their best when the time comes.—A.P.

A Look Round The World

Does Germany Want Another War?

Hitler Remains Faithful To His "Mein Kemph" Programme Of Aggression

(In view of the recent outbursts of General Goering that Germany is not as weak as she was in 1914 and that the German peasants would take up the words with the same strong [illegible] with which they had taken the [illegible], the following article written by Count Wladimir d'Ormesson may be found to be of particular interest).

Is Germany preparing for war? This question is [illegible] the minds of most of the [illegible] and has already [illegible] entire Europe [illegible] analysis. Of course [illegible] the Germans themselves [illegible] any possibility of [illegible] matter and that the [illegible] people does not desire war and is firmly convinced that the actions of their Fuehrer are entirely pacific. It was natural that Germany should refuse to support indefinitely the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. A day was bound to come when the German army would re-organise itself. But it is one thing for a country to maintain a force proportionate to its importance and quite another to sacrifice all with one object namely to have the most formidable army in the world. There is every reason to believe that Germany is on the point of achieving this aim if she has not already done it. She already possesses an active army of 900,000 men besides a special army under the name of Hitlerian Militia. When we also remember that a host of young men in the German camps is being trained under strict military discipline, we begin to wonder with what ulterior motive could Germany be imbuing its youth with this ultra-nationalist mysticism, if it were not meant for war.

HITLER'S AIMS

In the second place it cannot be forgotten that actual master of Germany is precisely the man who has already expressed his opinion that war is the only means of Germany's getting the objects to which she is entitled, and that the greatness of this object justifies the horror of the means that would be employed to achieve it. It may be said that an irresponsible political writer has nothing in common with the chief of a great State. But it is nevertheless true that since his rise to power Hitler has scrupulously carried out his aims as enunciated in the last chapters of the Mein Kemph. Even if it may be denied that the Hitlerian leaders are for war there is no doubt that they are pursuing a policy implying the risks of war. There is also no doubt that they are preparing an instrument of war which they hope would be invincible. It is said that Germany has no settlement to make with either France, England or Belgium and that she is only afraid of the activities of the Soviets. It may, however, be pointed out with all fairness to the Soviets that they have never shown any greed for even a portion of the German territory while Hitler on the other hand has already expressed his intentions more than once. His open declaration regarding the Ukraine clearly shows that he has remained faithful to his old programme.

Jews Relieved At Hashimi's Downfall

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

With the overthrow of the Hashimi Cabinet by a successful "coup d'etat," the general feeling of tension among Jews throughout the country has rapidly subsided, and it is believed that the new Cabinet, headed by Sayid Nikmat Sulaimin, is eager to restore conditions of peace and order. The new Prime Minister is a popular figure and is credited with a desire to see that the general public carry on their peaceful vocations without discrimination against any race or creed, and it is hoped that the almost daily occurrence of anti-Jewish violence will now come to an end.

At the same time, the "Daily Herald" reports from Jerusalem that the new Government is considered to be anti-British in character, and that German and, to a lesser extent, Italian influence helped to engineer the revolt. "The Times" notes that the new Prime Minister was Minister of the Interior at the time of the massacre of the Assyrians in 1933, when he strongly supported the Army's action. The type of Nationalism of these men is intimately connected with their attitude towards minorities, it comments, and the change of Government must be causing anxiety both to Christians and Jews in Iraq.

An officially inspired statement in the "Iraq Times" explains that Iraqi policy towards Palestine would remain unchanged whatever Cabinet came into power, "as the policy pursued hitherto has not been that of any particular Cabinet but the policy of the King and the people. This policy was expressly defined in the Arab Rulers' message to the people of Palestine."

Jewish Immigration Statistics

TEL AVIV, (By Air Mail.)

According to figures published by the Jewish Agency, 1,153 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine during the month of October, including 217 of the capitalist category.

Towards An Arab-Jewish Understanding

ALGIERS, (By Air Mail.)

Vigorous efforts are being made in Algeria to promote better feelings between the Jews and the Arabs. A new paper, "La Voix de la France D'outre-ler,' has made its appearance and is seeking to induce peaceful relations.

At a recent Moslem Congress, held here many Arab speakers denounced the anti-Jewish agitators who are sowing discord in the country. In Oran, Sheikh Ouazzin led thousands of Arabs to the Synagogue to express feelings of friendship towards the Jews. Chief Rabbi David Askenazi and the President of the Jewish Community, Mr. Albert Smadja, greeted the Arabs and expressed the desire of the Jews for cordial relations. It must be recorded, however, that many agitators are still busy in Algeria carrying on their work of anti-Jewish incitement.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay: Dec. 8.

James Finlay and Coy's s s City of Leicester of 1994 reg tons, Capt H Stone, arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull and Port Said with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Dec. 8.

O S Kaisha's s s Shunko Maru 5027 reg tons, Capt T Urayama, sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s s Tiradentes of 2913 reg tons, Capt O H Lersbryggen, sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s s Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons, Capt C Ponnocchia, sailed for Genoa via Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros' s s Salawati of 4087 reg tons, Capt G Meyer, sailed for Basra via Cutch, Mandvi, Muscat and Persian Gulf Ports in ballast.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Ranee of 3143 reg tons, Capt I MacLean, sailed for Port Okha via Bhavnagar and Porebunder with local and same bottom cargo

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Dec. 8.

1 C|o Leicester 1994, Karachi 10-12, J Finlay and Co.
2 C|o Dundee 3309, Colombo 9-12, F F Campbell and Co.
3 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 8-12, O. S. Kaisha.
4 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Kobe, 12-12 N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Moncalieri 3241, Genoa 8-12, L Triestino.
7 Bangalore 2875, Kobe 10-12, M M and Co.
8 Leith Hill 2675, Port Said (for orders), 11-12, The Oilseeds T Co.
9 Salawati 4087, Persian Gulf 8-12, Volkart Bros.
11 Mirzapore 4155, Karachi 10-12 M M and Coy.
13 Tiradentes, 2913, Colombo, 8-12, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Nowshera 4875, London 10-12, M M and Co.
15 Tairea, 3756, Durban, 9-12, M. M. & Co.
16 City of Venice, 5492, Karachi, 9-12, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, P. Gulf, 9-12, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1926, Busra 10-12, M M & Co.
9 Ranee 3143, Port Okha 8-12, T Morrison and Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Calcutta, 10-12, Scindia S N Coy.
12|13 Gazana 3191, Calcutta 12-12, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Oostcappelle 348, M. Coast 9-12, Merchant S N Co.
F Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 9-12 T. Morrison and Co.
G Cambay Star 320, M. Coast, N F S Hassum.
K Akbar, 2479, N F, N F, T. Morrison and Co.
N|O Kalawati 677, N F N F, B S N Co.
Q Lalita, 283, N.F., N.F., Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 10-12, P & O S N Coy.
Rawalpindi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Coy.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 12-12, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Ronald 14-12 James Finlay and Coy.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Corinth 11-12, Killick Nixon and Coy.
Elysia 8-12 Graham's Trading Coy.

FROM GERMANY.

Barenfels, 17-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Coy.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Koshin Maru, 10-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 11-12 Lloyd Triestino.
Burdwan 20-12, M M and Coy.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Anyo Maru, 30-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mirzapore 6-12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 12-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Naples Maru 18-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Gamaria 15-12 M. M. and Co.

FROM BASSEIN.

Goviken 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.
Jalapadma 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.

FROM GENOA

Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON.

Gambada 12-12 M. M. & Co.
Gurna 19-12, M M and Coy.

FROM BASRA

Vasna 12-12 M. M. and Co.
Barala, 17-12, M. M. & Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.
Baroda 10-12 M.M. & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 10-12-36 F. F. Campbell and Coy.
City of Auckland 16-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-12, M M and Co.
Nagpore 10-12 M. M. and Coy.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 12-12 P. &. O. S. N. Co.
Strathnaver, 19-12 P and O S N Coy.
Nowshera 10-12, M M and Co.
Ranchi, 26-12, P and O S N Coy.
Burdwan 22-12, M M & Coy.

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 1-12 Lionel Edwards.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso, 11-12, Lloyd Triestino:

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 28-12, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 7-12, Graham's Trading Coy.
City of Benares 7-12, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silverceder 11-12 Volkart Bros.
City of Dundee 8-12 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 20-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 28-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Bangalore 10-12, M M and Co.
Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Shunko Maru 8-12 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura, 11-12, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Hokushin Maru 14-12 O S Kaisha.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavia 9-12 Turner Morrison and Coy.
Rehmani 28-12, Turner Morrison and Coy.
Barda 16-12, M M and Coy.

FOR BASRA

Bamora 9-12 M. M. and Co.
Varela, 10-12, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI

Vita 12-12, M M and Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Tairea, 9-12, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jehangir 2-12, Turner Morrison and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Hashemi 7-12-36
„ Cambay Star ..... „
„ Tumri ..... „
„ Ranee ..... „
„ Maloja (boats) ..... „
„ Bandra ..... „
„ Varela ..... „
„ Parvati ..... „
„ Sonavati ..... „

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 8.

S S Nowshera, for Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Coy.

For Antwerp:—482 bags linseed oil cake, H Rawjee.

For Hull:—2000 bags gr. oil cake K Prasad and Co, Ltd; 143 bls raw wool, D Abraham and Sons.

For London:—38 bdls skins, Grindlay and Co., Ltd; 12 bls skins F Nizami and Coy; 11 bls hides, M Esmail; 25 bls rugs, E Noorthae.

S S City of Venice, for Liverpool:—1358 bags Indian gr. nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—55 bls cotton, C Karsondas and Co.

S S Silverceder, for Halifax:—500 bags gr. kernels, S M Rajgor & Co, 600 bags gr. kernels, M Bhuta and Co.

For Baltimore:—2000 bags myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

For Boston:—20 bales skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—517 bls wool, D Abraham and Co; 58 bls goat skins, D Abraham and Co.

For New York:—331 bags seed, D Abraham and Sons; 201 bags seed, A Virji and Co; 57 bags seed, R Nirandarnath; 10 cases cardamom seed, A P Gupta; 75 bales skins, D Abraham and Sons; 200 bls cotton waste, L O Vora; 115 bls cotton fly H E Bode and Sons.

S S Bangalore, for Kobe:—400 bls cotton, A Fodar and Co; 107 bls cotton, S Karamshi and Co.

S S City of Dundee, for New York:—57 bags plantago seed, R Narindernath; 12 jottas assofoetida, M J & M H Lari and Co.

For Boston:—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ltd; 500 bales cotton, A Clayton and Co.

S S Moncaliere, for Marseilles:—107 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Shunko Maru, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Verhania, for Port Said (for orders):—4480 bags Indian oil cakes, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ginyo Maru, for Kobe|Osaka:—700 bls cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co; 1000 bls cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, V Bros; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 1200 bls cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 8.

S S Conte Verde; Agents L T. from Trieste:—21 cases shoes.

S S Conte Roso; Agents L T. from Trieste:—583 c|s shoes, 5 c|s tonic, 20 pkgs iron machine for cement, 12 c's woollen tissues, 20 c|s radio goods, 11 c|s Fez caps.

From Genoa:—98 c|s vermouth, 10 c|s wine, 5 c's chocolate, 18 c|s cotton embroidery.

From Venice:—173 c|s art silk yarn, 54 c|s cheese, 9 bls mixed cotton and art silk tissue, 39 c|s glass beads.

From Naples:—145 bls rayon waste.

From Marseilles:—10 barrels citric acid

S S Corfu; Agents M M & Co., from Penang:—1125 b|s pearl tapioca, 487 bgs betelnuts.

From Shanghai:—14 bls raw silk 10 bls spun silk yarn, 30 b|s yellow beans, 10 bdls dates.

From Yokohama:—6 c|s silk yarn.

From Foochow:—5 chests tea.

From Canton:—5 c|s S P goods, 20 c|s raw silk, 13 bdls matting.

From Singapore:—17 c|s railway goods, 12 bdls plywood.

From Colombo:—50 bdls matt. fibres, 18 H|chests tea, 98 bars silver, 49 c|s silk P goods.

S S City of Oran; Agents F F Campbell and Coy, from New York:—18 loose rubber tyres, 5 d|s dyestuff, 222 c|s auto parts, 45 pkgs medicines, 23 c|s tools, 60 c|s motor cars, 24 bdls motor truck chassis, 50 c|s orange juice, 8 bdls H lanterns, 43 straps soap, 9 bdls camp cots, 25 c's Mistol, 28 c|s Nujol, 10 c|s cotton fents, 15 pkgs sulphur bitter, 245 bdls provision and store, 30 d's, lub. oil, 6 c|s clocks, 12 c|s chocolate, 144 c|s machinery, 23 c|s files, 10 c|s raw stock films, 28 c|s typewriters, 26 c|s T paste, 20 c|s aut. truck parts, 106 c|s Gluecose, 86 c|s aluminium sheet, 345 pcs carnival equipment.

From Alexandria:—106 bales cotton.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Rosterman Gold Mining Ordinary	£0 5 9
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd.	1 15 3
Turner and Newall	5 5 0
Associated Electric Industries	2 10 6
Attock Oil	0 16 9
Associated Portland Cement	5 4 6
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Co.	2 5 0
American Rolling Mills Co.	dol.35.00
Beira Railways	1 15 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 13 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol87½
General Electric Ordinary	4 10 9
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 3 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 10 9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol.9.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 18 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 3
Sondan Plantation Syndicate	2 1 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 15 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 6 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 5 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol.17.50
American Radiator	dol.24.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol.70.50
American Can Company	dol.121.00
General Foods Corporation	dol.41.25
Capital Securities Trust Units	0 11 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 13 9 73% p.a.

BALUCHISTAN AND SIND GET LOCAL RAIN

Fall Likely In Punjab And Some Stations In Kashmir

POONA, Dec. 8.

The western disturbance, while passing away eastwards, has caused local rain in Baluchistan and Sind and a few falls in south-west Punjab. A fresh western disturbance is apparently affecting the North-west Frontier. A few falls of rain are reported from south-east Madras. Unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have become unimportant.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kalat and Harnai three-quarters of an inch each; Quetta Dalbandin, Axnaushahro and Jacobabad half-an-inch Multan and Negapatam quarter of an inch each.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-12-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.026 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Maximum ttemperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees 1.0 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.6 degrees 4.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 96 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-12-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.21 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Tragic Sequence To Popular Enthusiasm

CAIRO. (By Air Mail)

Terrifying news of human carnage which had been carefully suppressed by the Government is now revealed as a tragic sequence to the extra-ordinary ovation accorded to Nahas Pasha on his way back to Cairo.

It is reported that the people of the village of Toukh had requested the authorities concerned to stop the special train on its way to Cairo, so that they might accord welcome to the leader of the Wafd.

The request was turned down owing to lack of time and so a number of enthusiastic young men jumped down upon the line in order to stop the train. With the engine only a short distance they realised that it was impossible to prevent it from passing and attempted to run away but precisely at this moment the Cairo-Alexandria express appeared from the other direction. Caught between the two trains a number of students and villagers were instantaneously killed.

The news was, however, suppressed from the crowds in Cairo so that it might not mar the celebrations that were taking place in the Egyptian capital.

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ACT

(Continued from page 6)

The Congress Party in particular has placed the investing public under a deep debt of gratitude for its efforts to secure improvements in the Bill. The credit for strengthening the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee goes to the Congress Party. In this connection I may be permitted to quote the following words of Mr. M. S. Aney who speaking on the Third Reading of the Bill observed:—

"While I acknowledge the services which have been rendered by Leader of the House as well as his other official colleagues who have helped him in the passage of this Bill, I cannot fail to appreciate the work done by some of our stalwart friends on the Opposition Benches also; particularly, the Labour and Industry which have been bestowed on the consideration of this Bill by my Hon'ble friends, Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and my Hon'ble friend, who is absent, Mr. Satyamurthi, cannot be forgotten. It was because of their vigilance that many things which would have remained there unnoticed have been carefully gone into and the Bill has been considerably improved. The popular, that is, the shareholder's point of view has found great place in this Bill because of the able advocacy of our friends on this side. So, if this Bill has improved, it is the result of the joint labours of the Hon'ble Members on the Treasury Benches and those on the Opposition Benches".

(CONCLUDED)

20,000 EFFORTLESS WORDS AT A SINGLE FILLING!

WHAT an unexpected relief it is to write with a pen that never drags, never sputters, never shows up hand or brain! The miracle Vacumatic has a scratch-proof point of gold and platinum which makes all writing a joy instead of a chore.

This marvelous pen brings you many other improvements—such as a double ink capacity (you can write 20,000 words in a single filling)—visible ink supply—a point which writes two different ways without adjustment.

The Parker Vacumatic combines all these features in a pen which is guaranteed mechanically perfect! Working parts of the patented filling device are never touched by ink—hence cannot corrode and get out of order.

Rest assured that whichever color or style of Parker Vacumatic you choose, you will delight and thrill the one who receives it.

Quink—the ink that cleans as it writes. Secret solvent dissolves sediment. No clogging. Perfect in all pens—but best in the Vacumatic.

PRICES: Rs. 33; 25; 16-8.
At All Better Dealers.

Factory Sales Representatives:—
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Re.1/- for 50

A MAGNUM CIGARETTE

MADE IN ENGLAND

BY CARRERAS

MAGNUMS, MELLOW, MILD AND COOL

TF/5

Khan Bahadur Haji Bachooally Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel

(From A Correspondent)

The institution was started as a private enterprise by two or three eye-specialists twenty years ago with six beds for giving practical training in eye diseases and surgery to medical practitioners. Up-to-now over 600 medical practitioners have taken advantage of the training. About four years ago the late Khan Bahadur Haji Bachooally paid a visit and was pleased with the work and immediately offered Rs. 50,000 for the building that was being built, if the institution was named after him. The late Khan Bahadur Haji Bachooally paid Rs. 50,000 and hence the institution is known by his name.

The hospital has for the present accommodation of 70 beds in all for indoor patients, including 10 well-furnished separate single rooms specially provided for those patients who require some privacy and who cannot afford to spend much to go to private hospital. The rental charge for each room is Rs. 2 per day.

The staff of the hospital consists of eight honorary eye-specialists and three honorary ear, nose, throat surgeons. Three honorary eye surgeons and one honorary ear nose throat surgeon attend the hospital twice a week in rotation.

In the year 1935 the number of new patients in the eye department was 12,480 and the total attendance was 60908 and the number of major operations performed was 1318. The figure of new patients in the ear nose and throat Department was 1606 and the total attendance was 4717.

Besides the above treatment, the Ophthalmic Hospital society has provided for post-graduates teaching in ophthalmology. More than 600 post-graduate students have taken advantage of this teaching facility and are practising in all parts of India and abroad. In 1935 alone, 71 post-graduates took advantage of this hospital.

The hospital has spent nearly Rs. 1,50,000 for building and equipment. It has yet to pay Rs. 50,000.

The hospital is doing humanitarian work according to its means for the last 20 years.

The public are hereby earnestly requested to help the hospital by way of contribution and donations and thus earn the blessings of suffering humanity by enabling the institution to continue its humanitarian activities. Such blessings can be earned by donating a sum of Rs. 3000 for a bed which bed can be named after a donor or his nominee. Similarly a whole ward can be named for a donation of Rs. 30,000 and upwards

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS UP

Bullion Easy But Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

SHARP RISE IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton registered a sharp rise after the publication of the Bureau Report which had a publish effect on prices although production figures were as expected.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm on Italian buying. Rubber and Jute were quiet.

SECURITIES IN GOOD DEMAND.

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were also in good request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec. 8.
Previous closing	12.00
To-day's opening	12.03
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	12.11
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Previous closing	6.58
To-day's opening	6.58
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	6.63
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 8.

Cotton was quiet pending the release of the Bureau report prior to which operations were mainly confined to the evening up of commitments but on the publication of the report which was 12,407,000 bales prices showed a steadier tendency on scattered trade buying and foreign purchases although figures were about expected.

Operations in March commenced at 12.03 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices early advanced slightly on better Liverpool and trade buying but after the Bureau prices rose sharply on renewed trade buying and covering causing March to advance to 12.17 with a steady tendency.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.11 with a rise of 11 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.00/12.00) 12.07/12.06
March (11.96/11.85) 12.03/12.02
May (11.84/11.83) 11.87/11.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.57) 6.59
American January (6.56) 6.58
Egyptian January (10.02) 9.92
Egyptian March (10.03) 9.96

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 8.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£227 buyers £227 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£22 7/8 buyers £23 sellers. Steady) £23 3/8 buyers £23 1/2 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £48 3/4) £48 3/4 to £49

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/16 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta December January (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£11 3/8 nominal) £11 7/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£15 9/16 paid) £15 5/8 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

New Crop December January (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Dunlop January (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

Lightning January (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 sellers) 9 1/4 value
Forward April June (9 3/8 sellers) 9 5/16 paid and sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 8. 6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	52 5 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 8 0
Gold ready	35 1 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 3
Gold 2nd settlement	35 1 6
Sovereigns	22 3 9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec. 8.
Previous closing	4.89 31/32
To-day's opening	4.90 25/32
To-day's latest	4.90 11/16

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec. 8.
Previous closing	4.89 15/16
To-day's opening	4.90 1/8
To-day's closing	4.90 11/16
Difference	+.00 3/4

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec. 8.
Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 1/8 and then improved to 4.90 5/16 on better support thereafter movements being very narrow.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.90 11/16.

Franc opened at 105.15 and then rose to 105.13 on scattered buying.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 105.13

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—"India bought. China sold. Small support. Market very quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec. 8. Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 5/16d.	21 1/4d.
Forward	21 5/16d.	21 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 8.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-1) £7-1-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 8.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 8. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.936) 7.936
New York on Bombay (37.02) 37.05
Berlin in Bombay (0.92) 0.91 7/8
London on Milan (93.06) 93.15
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-1 29/32) 1-1 29/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.25 1/2. The market was quiet in the absence of any particular demand with traders holding off pending the clarification of foreign uncertainties.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 100 1/4 and May 99. Prices continued to soar on persistent buying by local and foreign interests particularly Italy while the strength of overseas advices also contributed to the prevailing steadiness maintaining a very steady tone throughout.

BROWN SOLD LINSEED May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 7 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 6 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 8 3
Wheat May 1937	5 6 3
Linseed May 1937	7 6 6

Wheat and Linseed steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £96 as against the previous closing at £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 8. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally showed brighter sentiment with rather more doing. Giltedgeds and Industrials generally and minings were firm on renewed buying. Foreign bonds were weak.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88) £88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 1/4) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/8) £105 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 5/8) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (17-3) 17-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 8 1/4) dol 8 1/8
Musical Industries (22-9) 22-9
Princhin Johnson (51-0) 51-0
Imperial Chemical (42-3) 42-3
Woolsworth New Ford (87-6) 88-9
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/4) £94
Dunlop Rubber (34-6) 34-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (39-3) 39-3
Ford Motors (32-10 1/2) 32-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
British American Tobacco (128-10 1/2) 129-4 1/2
Carreas A (£11 5/8) £12
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£130) £131-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Distillers (118-0) 118-0
Bredford Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-6) 52-6 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 55-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-0) 34-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£63) £69
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-0) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £106 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 8. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 3/4 per cent 1935-55 (£112) £112
5 per cent Indian 1945-55 (£109 1/4) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1962/47 (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934/59 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£109 7/8) £109 5/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (13-9) 13-9
Lonaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (36-9) 36-9
Gula Kelampong (45-0) 46-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-9) 39-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/6

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (14-1 1/2) 14-1 1/3
Rio Tintos (£19) £20
East Rand Proprietors (75-0) 75-6
Rand Imam (£9) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Gedale New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
New Modders (38-9) 38-9
Sub Nigel (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (42-6) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (31-10 1/2) 32-6
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 92-6
Burma Oil (100-7 1/2) 101-3
Musical Eagle (28-9) 29-7 1/2
Shell Transport (£118 1/8) £118 1/8
Royal Dutch (£44 1/4) £44 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/8) £31 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£34 1/2) £34 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/4) £135
London 'C' Stock (£94) £94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 8.

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 68 1/4) dol 68 1/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 47 7/8) dol 48
U S Steel Common (dol 74 7/8) dol 75
U S Steel Preference (dol 149) unquoted.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, Dec. 8.

To-day's closing quotations cotton Sind Jan. 19/1, Mar. 18/15/3, Punjab Jan. 17/1/3, Mar. 17/1/9, American Jan. 23/3/9, Mar. 23/4, tone steady but quiet, wheat Jan. 20/9/6, Mar. 21/3, July 23/7, Dec. 20/5/6, tone firm Toria Feb. 27/8/9, Mar. 26/5/3, Dec. 26/12/9, Gram Jan. 20, July 21/12/6, Dec. 21/13, Cottonseeds Jan. 16/15/6, Mar. 17/3/6.

PRICES RECOVER SHARPLY IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Improvement In British Constitutional Issue

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Stock Exchange:—With marked improvement in the sentiment and early support, Giltedged buying movement spread over the whole market and prices throughout recovered sharply especially those most heavily marked down during the last few days.

On commodities cocoa was weak in sympathy with New York but it recovered during the day closing irregular. Basemetals were firmer on improved consumer demand.

On foreign exchanges dollars were sold against sterling on improvement in the British constitutional issue.

Wall Street was steady and then easier.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 8

Our market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover in Groundnuts which opened at Rs. 43/10 and after declining to Rs. 43/5 rallied to Rs. 43/8 Castorseeds opened at Rs. 37/13 and improved to Rs. 38, but declined to Rs. 37/10 and later on was quoted at Rs. 37/12 with a restricted business. Cottonseed market opened at Rs. 20/11 and after declining to Rs. 20/6 improved to Rs. 20/8 Foreign enquiry is excellent but want of freight accomodation is checking business. There is a move to Charter some steamers and if it is done there will be large experts from Bombay. Bear shorts are more inclined to buy and on delivery there were buyers to-day at Rs. 2/14 but sellers were reserved.

Groundnuts Feb.—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	43 10 0
Highest	43 11 0
Closing	43 4 0
Castorseed May—	
Opening	37 13 0
Highest	37 15 0
Lowest	37 12 0
Closing	37 12 6
Cottonseed Jan.—	
Opening	20 10 0
Highest	20 11 0
Lowest	20 5 0
Closing	20 8 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 8.

	Qrts.
Wheat	6,179
Linseed	451
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	298
Gingellyseed	3,342
Groundnuts	11,467
Rice	20,402
Myrabollams	295
Cottonseed	17,705
Gram	725
Joowar	305
Barley	2
Bajree	5,300
Indian Sugar	19,300
	Tons.
Coal	1,482

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 8

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42 17 6
Standard copper 3 months	£44 2 6
Electrolytic copper	£46 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10.50 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10.25 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45 8 0
Tone: Firm.	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 7-12-36	4690000	4618000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12-36	23000	25000
Exports to date 7-12-36	2465000	2512000
Stock at Ports 4-12-36	2610000	2600000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-12-36	2268000	1258000
Stock at Liverpool 4-12-36	538000	560000
Visible Supply 4-12-36	6986000	6921000
Quantity in sight 4-12-36	8734000	8268000
Quantity out of sight 4-12-36	5177000	4469000

NIMBKAR'S NOMINATION REJECTION ECHO

Workers' Demonstration To Protest To Congress Cabinet

The Secretary writes:—

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Managing Committee of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag):—

"In view of the urgent necessity of developing a United Front of the working class and the Indian National Congress to further the Anti-Imperialist struggle, the A. I. T. U. C. proposed that the Indian National Congress should adopt the candidate suggested by it for the "E" and "F" Wards General Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly with a predominant working class vote. Accordingly the A. I. T. U. C. unanimously suggested Mr. R. S. Nimbkar as its candidate and communicated the decision to the Congress Parliamentary Board. The C. P. B., however, rejected his candidature thus rejecting the hand of co-operation offered by the working class. Subsequently the T. U. C. has appealed and requested the Congress Working Committee and Pandit Jawaharlal to revise this decision of C. P. B.

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of Bombay G. K. U. (Red Flag) unanimously decides that a mass meeting of workers be called to demonstrate to the Working Committee the extent of the working class support to Mr. Nimbkar's candidature as also its displeasure at the decision of the C. P. B. and invites the Working Committee and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to attend this meeting."

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. there was only limited business. Coals were unchanged. Teas were kept steady, but trading was somewhat restricted. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and three-fourth per cent loan 1948/52 100/13 odd lot; three per cent loan 1938/54 103/7; three and a half per cent Government Paper 99; three per cent Government Paper 89/13; three and a half per cent loan 1967/70 114/11; three per cent U.P. Bond 1961/65 99/4 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/13; five per cent loan 1945/55 121.

Banks:—Ballygunge 106; Reserve Bank 126/4 small lot.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/2; Muir Mills 274.

Coals:—Barra Deemo 3/6; New Beerbhoom 1/4; Talcher 9/4; Katras Jherriah 21/10; South Karanpura 6/9.

Jutes:—Agarpara 23/3; Budge Budge 220; Birla 20/3; Champdany 171; Delta 321 small lot; Empire pref 148; Gondalpara 625 Howrah 33/6; India 335 small lots; Kamarhatty 528; Kinnison 623/3; Lawrence 422 small lot; National 36; Orient 183 small lot; Albion 220/3; Barnagore 147/3 small lots; Dalhousie 331; Hukumchand 10; New Central 237; Reliance 72/3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/14; Consolidated Tin 7/3; Indian Copper Corporation 3/9; Karanpura Development 12/4; Benares electric 17/6; Rawalpindi Electric 20/3; Indian Iron and Steel 16/2; Marshalls 3/3 small lot; Calcutta safe deposit 2/3 premium; Indian Turpentine and Resin B. 6/6; Indian Cables 11/12; Ivan Jones 3/3; Macfarlane old 7/10; do new 7; do defd 1/12; National safe deposit 2/4; Dise Stuart and Co. 2/3; Walford Transport 2/12 small lots; British Ceylon Corpn ordy 7/4; do pref 6/2; Bengal Paper 168.

Sugars:—Carew and Co. 17/3; New Savan 11/14; Rohtas 21/6; Ramnagar sugar pref 105.

Teas:—Lochab 6; New Cinnatolliah 277; Northwestern Cachar 2.6/3; Naga Hill 15/12; Passumbing 5/2.

Rubbers:—Indragiri 1.67 1/2 cts; Kuala Sidim 2.65 cts cum div; Teluk Anson 1.35 cts.

Debentures:—Eight per cent 1934/39/44 New India sugar 1st Mortgage 105/3 small lot; six per cent 1955/41 National Iron and Steel 102.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th December 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,65,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-12-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-12-3 allotted approximately 73 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 9/15/10 per cent. per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Monday, the 14th December 1936. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 18th December 1936. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 4th December 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,22,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Victoria Drivers' Appeal To Public

The Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association writes:—

A few days ago we had published a statement to clear the position of hack victoria drivers but it has come to our notice that still they are suffering from the same. We again beg to write that no hack victoria driver has so far deceived any passenger. They are treating the passengers as they did before the riot. The public is therefore requested to get rid of the idea of being deceived by a hack victoria driver. If a person brings to the notice of the Association any such case necessary steps would be taken in the matter.

A. I. Momin Conference Postponed

CAWNPORE, Dec. 8.

Mr. M. Ali Hosain Asim Behari, General Secretary, All-India Momin Conference, Messon Road, wires:—

The sixth session of the All-India Momin Conference and Exhibition has been postponed. An emergent meeting of Reception Committee was held at Cawnpore on 6th instant under presidency of Shah Sultan Ahmed, Vice-President. Almost all responsible members attended. Difficulties of holding the session during Christmas holidays explained in detail in the Momin Gazette of 1st December, were duly considered and letters of presidents of All-India Momin Conference and U. P. Conference regarding the postponement of dates were read. In the end it was decided that the next session be held in the ensuing Easter Holidays.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association will be held to-day Wednesday, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bapti Road Horse Stables, Bapti Road, Bombay.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

(Continued From Page 9)

maternal death rates of the mill-workers and of the other population, we at once see the extremely salutary results of physical work. In this connection the following quotation from the annual report of the D. P. H. of our presidency for 1929, will be found greatly interesting.

"In an enquiry conducted by Drs. Balfour and Talpade, it has been found that amongst the mill workers in Bombay City the maternal mortality was 1.97 per 1,000 births and this low mortality is due to immunity associated with the both, diet and mode of the worker. The same consideration probably induced a low maternal mortality in Ratnagiri, Baroj and Sholapur towns. They have also shown that osteomalacia is a potent cause of deaths from childbirth and it is more common amongst the non-industrial classes."

The preceding discussion establishes beyond even a shadow of doubt that physical work is far superior and effective a remedy in checking maternal mortality than the maternity homes, the trained nurses and midwives, and the many other things which have found favour with the modern population living in cities. And unless and until the method of physical work is universally adopted to supplement the present methods, the question of maternal mortality can never be satisfactorily solved.

Suitable Exercise.

Here a question may be pertinently asked. How can the method of physical work be adopted by the urban females? There are no agricultural fields in the cities. The domestic work of lifting water, grinding corn, pounding crude food stuffs and dressing them, etc., is fast disappearing because of the spread of modern civilisation. What form then can physical work take in the life of modern women living in big cities and towns? The answer is that physical work must take the form of systematic physical culture.

The aims of this physical culture can never be the creation of female athletes nor yet an army of female soldiers. This physical culture would invariably aim at securing bodily health for the females and would try to develop such skeletal and deeper muscles of their body as would enable them to discharge with efficiency duties that are peculiar to their sex, principally the sacred duty of child bearing.

Abdominal Exercises.

Now those few medical men who have paid special attention to the problem of female physical culture, are unanimous in saying that the object of this culture can best be achieved by giving our women functional exercises paying special attention to the culture of the abdomen and the pelvic region. Sir Arbuthnot Lane and Sir Arthur Keith, both of whom occupy unchallengeable position in the medical world, have laid particular stress on the abdominal and pelvic training of our females, if they are to be kept healthy. Dr. H. S. Crossen in his valuable book "Diseases of Women" acknowledges the great utility of the culture of the abdomen and pelvis in counteracting some of the evil effects of child birth. Mr. and Mrs. Hornibrook who have made special study of female health, emphasise abdominal and pelvic exercises as a peculiarly important measure for the preservation of female health. Dr. Van de Velde, who has perhaps, probed the problem of female physical health the deepest, lays almost exclusive stress upon the control of the abdominal and pelvic muscles, if child bearing is to be purged of many of its evils if the females are to maintain their sex efficiency at its highest.

It will thus be clear that medical students of female physical training, with one voice declare the supreme importance of abdominal and pelvic culture for making child bearing safe for the mother. Side by side they also recommend functional exercises for enabling our females to maintain their general health.

Yogic Exercises.

Now a careful and impartial study of Yogic and non-Yogic systems of physical culture, will make it evident to anybody that so far as functional exercises as well as pelvic and abdominal exercises are concerned, non-Yogic systems cannot compare favourably with the Yogic system. In the Kaivalyadhama Yogic exercises have been put to various laboratory tests and also have been extensively tried clinically at their I. C. Y. Health Centre in Bombay. All these tests have conclusively proved that so far as the culture of the abdomen and pelvis is concerned, the merits of the Yogic exercises stand supreme. Moreover, they have as great a curative value as prophylactic.

The foregoing discussion should be sufficient to bring in home to any reasonable man that for the female population of the urban areas, the adoption of Yogic exercises would adequately fill up the gap caused by the neglect of physical work. Prophylactic Yogic exercises do not require any appliances and can be taken in as small a place as is needed for one's bed. They are very easy to learn and should not take more than twenty to twenty-five minutes for their practice every day. If they are learn during the school or college days, and continued to be practiced in after-life, they would make motherhood safe and if adopted extensively would check urban maternal mortality effectively.

Hence it is imperative that every individual and every organised agency that cares for maternal welfare, should at once begin to pay at least as much attention to Yogic physical culture as is being paid to the recognised methods of maternal welfare, namely maternity homes, trained nurses and midwives, etc. It is to be greately regretted that the agencies responsible for maternal welfare do not pay even the least attention to the more efficient method of physical work. Their resources in men and money are being exclusively spent upon unquestionably inadequate methods.

Kaivalyadhama.

Establishing centres of Yogic physical culture and making it a compulsory part of school and college education, would be within the economic capacity of every town and every educational institution. Even if a fraction of the huge amounts that would be required to be spent on maternity homes in large cities, is made available for the prophylactic Yogic exercises and a proper machinery is established for organised work, the results will be at least as salutary as those yielded by the present methods of preventing maternal misery.

Under these circumstances, would not India grow more discreet and as a supplementary remedy adopt this more effective and more economic measure of Yogic exercises and thus more successfully prevent the appalling loss of maternal life every year?

In Bombay the Kaivalyadhama has made satisfactory arrangements at its Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre for giving Yogic exercises to females. The department is working directly under the supervision of Medical Officer of the Health Centre. A S.P.N.A. nurse and midwife especially trained in Yogic physical culture is at the head of the female staff that teaches these exercises. The fees are absolutely moderate and of these only 50 per cent. are fixed for high school and college girls. If proper financial support is forthcoming, the authorities of the Kaivalyadhama will be quite prepared to extend their activities not only to different parts of this city but also to the different cities of our nation. Prophylaxis has little spectacular attraction about it. It works silently. But it is invariably cheaper and surer. The universally admitted poverty of India should require her to prefer prophylactic methods to curative, if she wants to bring health and happiness to her unfortunate daughters.

ASSAULT ON RAILWAY WORKER

LAHORE: Dec. 8.

A Sikh carpenter employed in the Moghulpura Railway Workshop is reported to have been assaulted by a Muslim with a sword near the Lahore Railway Station, when the former was proceeding to the Workshop this morning. The alleged culprit was chased and arrested by a Police Sub-Inspector, who recovered a blood-stained sword.

The victim, who was injured in the wrist and head is reported to have stated that he was taken completely by surprise by the assailant, who was not known to him. —A. P.

"Terror Of Gonda Dist." Arrested

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

Mevaram, "the terror of Gonda district," United Provinces, who was the reputed author of a long series of murders was arrested yesterday by a constable named Ramdhi Raj, who was working on special duty in this connection there.

Mevaram was taking shelter in a temple near the Railway Station of Mankapur at the time of arrest. On his person were found a six-chambered 30 bore revolver fully loaded and 17 live cartridges. A further search being made a double-barrel gun, 125 cartridges, a seven cell torch and some Khaki clothes believed to be his property were discovered.

It may be recalled that a reward of Rs. 5,000 was offered for his arrest after the recent outrage at village Bhuma, where 12 persons, members of a marriage party, were it is alleged brutally killed by him.—United Press

Cotton Markets Dull

Political Developments In England Restrict Business

Moderate Trade Buying

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Bureau report giving estimated total production of cotton, abandonment, acreage for harvest and indicated yield together with ginnings to December 1st., will be published to-day.

Trading on the New York cotton was inactive on Monday owing to Bureau report and political developments in England, while Wall-Street market was also dull and heavier probably for the same political reason.

On the eve of the final Bureau report all cotton markets were dull with a restricted turnover. The official report is not likely to prove a surprise. The New York market opened barely steady with considerable hedge selling and foreign liquidation early in the session, but the pressure was not great and contracts were absorbed by trade Houses. The market was generally steady, lacking new incentives with no definite trend. Traders are not anticipating any important change in crop figures. The market finally steadied on trade buying with session finishing with a steady tone.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet but steady with prices quoted unchanged and trading in March commenced at 11.96. There was scattered selling at the opening which caused a setback of 2 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.94 which was the lowest level for the day.

Later on the offerings were absorbed by trade interest and prices assumed improving tendency and a rise of 8 points from the lowest level was reached with March 12.02 which proved to be the highest level for the day but the tone of the market was somewhat quiet and the market closed at a net gain of 4 to 5 points for near months but distant deliveries were unchanged. Spot cotton prices improved 4 points at 12.66c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices also improved 4 points at 12.48c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 6.57. There was scattered hedge selling which met with short covering and investment buying of distant months at fixed limits. Traders were cautious pending political developments. On the whole business was small and there was scattered straddle selling. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 6.77d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with scattered selling and in the absence of any important buying. Sakels futures closed 8 to 1 point down. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 10.67d. Uppers futures were quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point up with Spot cotton 2 points down at 7.44d.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with increased support to Sakels futures which closed 7 to 15 points while Ashmouni futures were 3 to 6 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-22 p.m.)	12.02+06
New York March lowest (10-4 a.m.)	11.94—02
Liverpool March highest	6.58—01
Liverpool March lowest	6.56—03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their foreign friends:

New York: Tossicks Bureau Estimate Crop at 12,464,000 bales. Demand checked by Bureau uncertainty. Prefer buying old crop on recessions."

New York: "Uncertainty over unsettled political outlook abroad. Very large domestic consumption offset by small exports. Think market in a hasty condition.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Decline on hedge selling offset by shorts covering over the Bureau to-morrow, awaiting news of the constitutional crisis. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market very quiet owing to unsettled political outlook and Agricultural Bureau Report. There is no pressure to sell. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance.

Liverpool: Quiet trading market. Enterprise in suspense pending outcome constitutional crisis.

New York: Spot houses transferred shorts from January to March and July. Fixations absorbed pre-Bureau liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec 7

January	12.07+05
March	12.00+04
May	11.96+02
July	11.99—08
October	11.23—
Middling Spot	12.60+04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec 7

December	12.34+06
January	12.06+04
March	11.98+04
Middling Spot	12.48+04

NEW YORK
New York, Dec 7

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

January	12.02/12.02
March	12.00/12.00
May	11.97/11.97

NOON CALL—

January	+
March	11.99
May	11.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Dec 7

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	33,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 7

December	6.59—
January	6.58—
February	6.56—01
March	6.56—01
April	5.56—01
May	5.55—01
June	6.55—01
July	6.54—01
August	6.54—
September	6.53—
October	6.52—
November	6.51—
December	6.51—
Middling Spot	6.77—03

10-12 a.m. quotations

January	6.57
March	6.57

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 7

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.99
March	10.05
May	10.05
July	10.05
September	10.05
F G F Spot	10.67

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 7

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.46
Fine (Good staple)	5.61
Superfine (Good staple)	5.76
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.50
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.65
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.80
BENGAL—	
Good	4.29
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.31

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec 7

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe	
Jan Feb sellers	37/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	
Jan Feb sellers	37/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian	
Dec sellers	43/6

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec 7

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.	
Dec sellers	£11.7.6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.	
Dec Jan sellers	£13.15.0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.	
Dec Jan sellers	£14.3.9
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont	
Dec Jan paid	£13.3.9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.	
Dec Jan sellers	£14.1.3

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec 7

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec 7

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed pea lb Sellers	9 1/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Dec 7

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£85 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 1950/55	£114 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£63
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£15 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£107
National Bank of India	£17 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 8

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219 for Broach A/M delivery and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 219/4.

There was practically very little business as the Bureau Report is to be received here to-night but the market will not re-open. The Bureau report is expected to be colourless.

Liverpool market opened unchanged as expected and prices in the local market were Rs. 219 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	218	12	0
Oomra D/J.	198	12	0
Oomra March	194	4	0
Bengal D/J.	160	0	0
Bengal March	160	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 8

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F G	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	170	167	164	161
Punjab	170	167	164	161
Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	199
C P No. 1	223	220	217	214
C P No. 2	213	210	207	204
Khandesh	205	202	199	196

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Bengal Superfine	173/175
Bengal Fine	168/170
C.P. 1 Fine	211/213
C.P. 2 Fine	203/208
Arvi Fine	208/206
Ellichpur Fine	208/206
Berar Fine	196/202
Khamgaon Fine	196/203
Mulkapur Fine	195/198
Khandesh Fine	198/201
Jalna/Sailu Fine	195/201
Burwah Sanavad Fine 1935-36 crop.	201/205
Broach	214/218
Dhollera	204/209
Punjab/American	204/209
Sind, N.T.	220/225
Punjab 289F.	239/243
Cambodia	249/254
Compta	209/219
Westerns	204/209
Miraj	204/209
Jagadia Ankleshwar	239/241
Surat	240/251
Navsari	257/259

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

"Journal of Commerce"	11,934,000
N. Y. C. Exchange Members	12,337,000
Fossick Bureau	12,466,000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 8.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	785	14,213
Central India	1,425	21,915
Berar and Nagar	490	19,365
Hyderabad-Gaorani	161	4,040
Berar	1,495	31,128
Central Provinces	801	17,320
Total Oomras	5,366	157,980
Dholera		2,526
N.W Provinces	148	2,252
Rajputana	199	4,115
Sind-Punjab	3,101	67,393
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	...	6,606
Westerns-Northerns	127	5,728
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	...	9
American	...	2,767
Egyptian and African	527	68,467
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	9,468	319,400

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,310	64,281
Japan and China	9,649	206,331
Coast Ports	...	4,552
Up-country by Rail	...	49,851
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,011
Total	10,959	338,025

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec 7

December	1-25 7/8c.
May	1-21 7/8c.
July	1-08 3/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec 7

December	106 1/2d.
March	99 1/4d.
May	98d.
July	97d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 7

March	2.79+03
May	2.81—02
July	2.83—02
September	2.84—01

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 8

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 4 0
Shipment December	Rs. 3 11 6
Shipment January March	Rs. 3 11 0
Shipment July September	Rs. 3 12 0
Kesar	Rs. 12 1 0
Sarasa	Rs. 12 1 0
Java Spot	F. 4.50.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 8

December	242.90—10
February	227.80+60
March	223.90+70
April	221.00+60

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec 7

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt	
Dec sellers	26
Linseed Oil Naked, London per cwt	
Jan April paid	25/10 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 8

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £7-2-1. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.89 31/32 and London-Paris Exchange rate was quoted 3 points down at 105.13. London silver prices were unchanged at 21 5/16d. China sold and India bought. Business was small. Later on the market was very quiet and very idle with traders inclined to be somewhat dull but sellers were not pressing. New York silver prices were unchanged at 45 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures were 5 to 10 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 17/32. The local silver market was quiet with scattered selling and gold prices were also easy on increased offerings.

GOLD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	2	0
Magasar	35	1	9
Posh	35	1	6
SILVER—			
Ready	42	5	0
Magasar	42	6	0
Posh	42	6	0

N. Y. Silver

New York, Dec 7

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 45 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 7

December	47.05+05
March	47.15+05
May	47.30+10

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec 7

Spot	21 5/16
Forward	21 5/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec 7

Gold Bars Fine per ounce	87-2-1

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec 8

B C RATE—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D—	
Banks buying T T	1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	76 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	[illegible]
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	95 1/2
SYDNEY—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
BOSS RATE—	
New York London	
7th instant	4.90
Japan London	
8th instant	1/1 31/32
Java London	
8th instant	8.96
Hongkong London	
8th instant	1/3
Shanghai London	
8th instant	1/3 17/32
London Paris	
7th instant	105.13
London Belgium	
7th instant	28.95
London Switzerland	
7th instant	21.31 3/4
London Berlin	
7th instant	12.18
London Stockholm	
7th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
7th instant	4.89 15/16
London Amsterdam	
7th instant	9.00 1/4
London Italy	
7th instant	93.09

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm.

Gold	
Gold 5th instant	87-1-11 1/2
Gold 7th instant	87-2-1
Silver London Ready	
5th instant	21 5/16
7th instant	21 5/16
Silver London Forward	
5th instant	21 5/16
7th instant	21 5/16
Silver New York Ready	
5th instant	45
7th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
5th instant	7/8 p.c.
7th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	5/8 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec 7

T T London on—	
New York closing rate	4.89 15/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.18
Madrid	nominal 50.50
Amsterdam	9.00 1/4
Brussels	28.95
Milan	93.09
Berne	21.31 3/4
Prague	158.50

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec 7

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 8/4 per cent to 7/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/14
3 per cent 1951/54	103/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/12
5 per cent 1939/44	106/12
3 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/10
3 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/6

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	121
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	128/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	112/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1950	120/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	132
6 per cent K P T 1936	132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/12/6 in sympathy with lower sterling advices but improved to Rs. 99/2 on short covering and later price was quoted at Rs. 99/1. Tone: Easy and heavier.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec 7

Call Loan London	1/2
2 per cent	25 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1956/60	116
5 per cent 1945/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	101 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	53
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105
3 1/3 per cent War Loan	103 1/8

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Dec 8

T T on London—	
Previous closing	1-2 17/32
To-day's opening	1-2 17/32

Tone: Steady

East Indian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec 7

January	5.56—05
March	5.56—05
May	5.52—01

CURRENT SETTLEMENT

The new Vaida (February) will commence on and from Friday, the 18th instant and the current January Vaida will terminate on the 5th January, 1937.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec 8.

Further buying by mills improved Liverpool prices yesterday but after there was some realising. Chicago opened quiet but later prices improved on higher Winnipeg advices. In the local market was fairly active buying by speculators and Karachi operators in wheat. In Linseed there was some enquiry from exporters and quotations were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	7	0
Wheat January	5	8	6
Wheat May	5	7	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 5th/6th December	13,629
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	309,932
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	344,872
Decrease	34,940

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 186; May 151 at Cross Rate 4.89 31/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 Liverpool May 6.55 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219/8 New York May 11.86 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.89 31/32

Teji Mandi Premiums

Bombay, Dec 8

Cotton Broach A/M	14 0 0
Cotton monthly	4 0 0
Silver Magsar	1 8 0
Silver Posh	2 6 0
Gold Magsar	0 4 0
Gold Posh	0 7 0
Linseed May	0 8 3
Wheat January	0 3 0
Wheat May	0 6 3

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec 7

Broach A/M 1937 opening 218 3/4; highest 219; lowest 218 1/2; closing 218 3/4.

Oomra D/J opening 197 3/4; highest 197 3/4; lowest 197 1/2; closing 197 3/4

Oomra March opening 197 1/2; highest 197 1/2; lowest 197; closing 197

Bengal D/J opening 160; highest 160 1/4; lowest 160; closing 160 1/4

Bengal March opening 160; highest 160 1/2; lowest 160; closing 160 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/m Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec 7

SAKEL—	
January	17.98+67
March	17.82+15
ASH—	
December	12.96—06
February	13.06—03

Realising In Tata Power And Textile Shares

Steel Shares Barely Steady

Market Nervous And Irregular

BOMBAY, December 8.

The local share bazar was fairly steady during the early part of the day on active Bull support but later on there was considerable realising in Tata Power and cotton mill shares.

Sales of forfeited one thousand ordinary shares by the Tata Power Co., Ltd., influenced considerable unloading in Power shares as the sentiment is now turning and the gross monthly earning figures proved below expectations.

Cotton mill shares were very active and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 790 but later on prices declined to Rs. 772-8 on unloading by professional Bulls as they are required to support their holdings of steel shares

Tata Steel shares opened unchanged and steadily improved under Bull support. Deferreds were quoted at Rs. 863 and ordinary shares were done at Rs. 124-8 but later on prices declined to Rs. 857 and to Rs. 123 respectively. The tone was barely steady.

The monthly production figures of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. for the month of November were disappointing both as compared with the previous month as well as the corresponding month of the last year (tons).

	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished
Oct. 1936	85,700	75,300	55,700
Nov. 1936	80,600	69,100	53,900
Decrease	5,100	6,100	1,800
Nov. 1935	78,000	74,250	56,100
Nov. 1936	80,600	69,100	53,900
Decrease	7,400	5,150	2,200

It will be seen that the production figures show sudden decrease and the rise in prices of some qualities of finished Steel products will not be able to have considerable effect on the profits particularly when the production shows sudden decrease. The reasons for such a decrease are not known and may be due to "Diwali" Holidays but the market remains manipulated by professional bulls and they being overlead are forced to give constant support. The Steel industry all over the world is showing rapid progress mainly due to armament requirements but this demand is bound to disappear in due course.

The market is highly manipulated. During the earlier stages of the present rise there was considerable short interest which kept increasing under increased selling by professional Bear operators. But now this short interest is considerably reduced and Bulls are carrying extensive speculative purchases and the technical position of the market is weakening.

Money rates are cheap but there are signs of increased demand for financing crops. The next Budget of the Government of India is not going to show any substantial surplus and we think it is becoming risky to be over-enthusiastic at present prices. While we still believe short sales dangerous, purchases around present prices are also equally dangerous. The market may improve further on account of Bull support but time is coming near when it will be difficult to find buyers and as Bears were forced to cover up in a rising market, we are afraid Bulls may be forced to liquidate in a declining market, otherwise the market will become self-cornered.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

		Rs	as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs 8)	287	8
250	Bombay Dyeing	776	4
100	Century	155	0
100	Central India (Rs 4)	250	10
100	Coorla (nil)	136	0
250	David	99	0
250	Dawn	300	0
1	E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0	3-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	212	8
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100	Indore (nil)	45	10
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	73	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	253	2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	588	12
250	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	880	0
250	Model	45	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	101	4
200	New Great (nil)	172	8
100	Osmanshahi (nil)	92	0
100	Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	48	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	1855	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	78	2
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	199	6
100	Swan (nil)	92	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000	Western	737	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50	Cntral (Rs. 12)	35	2
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1570	0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	134	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	137	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	11-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	40	8
100	Coimbatore	184	6
75	Gawlior (Rs. 5)	142	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 8

Century (137/8)	136	137	135			
Bombay Dyeing (785)	786	782	790	786	788	773 776
Kohinoor (254/8)	253	256	253			
Central India (252 8)	253	251	256	248	250	
New Great (174 6)	172	175	173			
Simplex (80)	78					
Swadeshi (201/14)	201	202	201	199/6		
Bundi (39/12)	40 2	40/10	40/8			
I Cement (518.2)	521	525	526	532	535	530
Punjab (29 6)	29 8	30 4	30 2			
Shahabad (256/12)	262	260				
Andhra (1007.8)	1008	1705	1700	1705	1696	
Tata Hydro (189 6)	188/12	189 6				
Tata Power (1606.4)	1595	1608	1586	1602	1591	1595
Tram Ord (154/8)	154/11					
T Steel Defd (852 8)	852.8	850	861	866	872	853 858 857
T Steel Ord (229/12)	229/12	223 8	222.8	224 4	222 8	223.8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (178 12)	178 8					
Bellapur (201/14)	200	201	199	199/12		
B Steam (251/14)	252 8					
B Burma (545)	543	546	543	550		

160	Indian (Rs. 10-8)	530	0
40	Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-0	2270	0
100	Katni Ord (Rs. 10)	357	8
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	307	8
10	Punjab (Rs. 12)	30	2
100	Shahabad (Rs. 133-8)	503	2
70	United (Rs. 2-8-3)	162	0
	INSURANCE		
80	Empire	576	4
15-100	Jupiter (Rs. 12)	16	10
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	8
20	Merdantile	48	12
200	Oriental (125)	5470	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	168	12
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1606	4
10	Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50	Bombay Tram (3-9)	154	1
100	Bombay Suburban	215	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	265	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	189	6
1000	Tata Power	1596	4
500	Anmedabad Prantij	815	0
100	C. Province	99	8
100	Dhond Baramati	106	8
100	Gujarat	94	0
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	99	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	773	12
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur (As 8)	43	8
30	Tata Steel Def. (17-3-8)	857	8
75	Tata Steel Ord	223	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	257	8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus2)	196	12
250	Bom. Steam (Rs. 15)	281	14
135	Bom. Burma (10)	550	10
	Contribu tory (Rs. 4)	183	8
8	Bh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	12
50	B. Telephone (128) 1 8d.	114	8
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	140	0
100	I Radio defd (12)	350	0
100	I Radio ord (15)	822	8
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	625	0
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	19	5
30	Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	89	8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	16	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5	p.c. Central India	535	0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7	p c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
7	p.c Tata Hydro	162	8
7½	p.c Tata Power	1615	0
5	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	8
5½	p c Tata Mill	9	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	11
Electric Bond Common	38
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	70
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	45
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	137
Western Union Telg	87 1/2
Erie Rly	15
New York Central Rly	42 1/8
Northern Pacific Rly	25
Skelley Oil	28
Gen Amr Transportation	33
Bethelchem Steel	71
United States Steel	74 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	47 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	60 1/4
General Motors	57 1/8
General Electric	30 3/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
Socony	15 1/2
Amr Celanese	37
Chase Bank	43
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	613
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	87
Amr Cyn. B	36

Irregular and dull market.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1936

To-day's Working Committee Meeting

Cabinet To Thresh Out Live Issues

Departure From Normal Procedure

Framing Programme Fortnight In Advance To Facilitate Careful Study By Delegates

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

(Associated Press Congress Special Service).

With the arrival in Bombay to-day of Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the stage is set for what is regarded in Congress circles as a very important meeting of the Congress Working Committee on eve of the Faizpur Session of the Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives by the Calcutta Mail to-morrow morning.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are not expected to attend the Bombay meeting, as they are not in a position to make a journey to Bombay.

The Working Committee meets to-morrow at 1 in the afternoon at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence at Warden Road. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is already in Bombay.

VERY IMPORTANT MEETING.

To-morrow's and subsequent days' meeting of the Working Committee is regarded very important because the main agenda before the Committee is to draw up a programme for the Faizpur Congress. The programme it is expected, will embrace all aspects of questions and issues facing the Congress to-day, with special reference to the election preparations and how the Congress should counteract the new Government of India Act, which the Congress is determined to reject.

Programme To Be Formulated In Advance

Th idea appears to frame a comprehensive programme for the Faizpur Session a fortnight in advance and publish the same immediately so that the Delegates will have ample time to study the various resolutions, grasp their full implications, frame amendments, if any, and decide on their own individual or collective attitude towards the various resolutions after mature consideration.

Formerly the practice was to frame the resolutions on the eve of the Congress Session, with the result the Delegates were often literally taken by surprise in regard to important issues, and they were called upon to take vital decisions on the spur of moment.

Rajen Babu's Innovation

Babu Rajendra Prasad, during his Presidentship, introduced a "welcome innovation" of publishing the resolutions and programme of the Congress in advance, so as to give plenty of time to the Delegates and the Congress Committees to give their considered views on issues coming up for decision before the Congress Session, and the Delegates voted on each issue in full realisation of the full implications of the resolutions.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru decided to continue this policy and, hence, the importance of the Bombay meeting of the Working Committee. In fact, Bombay will now decide what the Faizpur Session shall or shall not do and, to that extent, the meeting is very important.

Mass Contacts Committee Report

The "Office Acceptance" question having been set aside by a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Bombay a few months ago, the next question in importance from the public point of view and, perhaps the most important from the Left-Wing Congress men's point of view, is the Mass Contacts Committee Report. This Committee, appointed at Lucknow by a special resolution of the Congress has had no time to meet and draw up its Report but it is understood it has received the considered views of various Provincial Congress Committees, which were called upon to express their opinion on the question of bringing about a greater and closer contact between the Indian National Congress and the general masses.

Provincial Reports Submitted

In pursuance of the Lucknow resolution, under terms of reference of that resolution, the Mass Contacts Committee framed a questionnaire and called on the Provincial Congress Committees to submit their report. All the provinces have now submitted their reports and it is now for the Committee to sit down and frame its own recommendations.

The Committee consists of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Convener), Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain.

Mr. Jairamdas is not able to attend to-day's meeting of the Committee as he is held up in Sind owing to Congress election work.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain have arrived and are meeting this afternoon to draft their report.

As soon as their report is ready they will place it before the working Committee, which will do either of two things, namely frame a resolution making its own recommendations or decide to circulate the Report among the Provincial Congress Committees once again and call upon them to express their opinion. As the second method involves further delay, it is quite probable they will adopt the Report with their own recommendations and frame a resolution thereon, so as to enable the Subjects Committee at Faizpur to express their final opinion on the matter.

Broadening Membership Basis

It appears majority of the Provincial Congress Committees have expressed view against collective affiliation but at the same time stressing the need for broadening the basis of Congress membership and establishing greater contacts with the masses. This question of collective affiliation of Trade Union and other organisations, such as Peasant Sanghs, is likely to cause a considerable heat in the discussions and is expected to occupy a considerable time and attention of the Working Committee.

Orthodox Congressmen Reluctant

The Socialists have been fighting for collective affiliation and are sanguine that their view point will be upheld by the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The orthodox Congressmen and seasoned Congress leaders, however, are opposed to such a collective affiliation. They are not prepared to accept this principle, unless they know beforehand what these collective units, seeking affiliation are, and what their record of work is.

The next important question is the Agrarian Committee's Report. This Committee was also appointed at Lucknow, but it is understood that four more provinces are still to submit their reports on this question and, therefore the Working Committee may pass a resolution postponing the consideration of this Committee's Report till after the Faizpur Session.

Foreign Propaganda

The next in importance is the question of establishing a Foreign Contacts Bureau and of keeping foreign countries informed of the happenings in India.

Pandit Jawahar, the Congress President, has decided views on this matter and, it is understood, a definite and clear shape to these will be given at Bombay in the form of a resolution. This resolution is expected to evoke a considerable discussion.

Allied with this subject is the one connection with the anti-war propaganda. The Congress-Socialists want something more definite than a "pious resolution" on this subject, in more clear and definite terms. Therefore, a resolution on this subject in clearer and more definite terms is likely to be framed at Bombay.

The Congress President has been very keen about the formation and working of the Civil Liberties Union and now that it has been formed, it is expected there will be a resolution on this subject also.

Indians overseas and their lot will form the subject matter of another resolution.

There will also be minor constitutional amendments to fit in with the resolution on the Mass Contacts Committee Report and the Working Committee resolution thereon.

Election Of Working Committee.

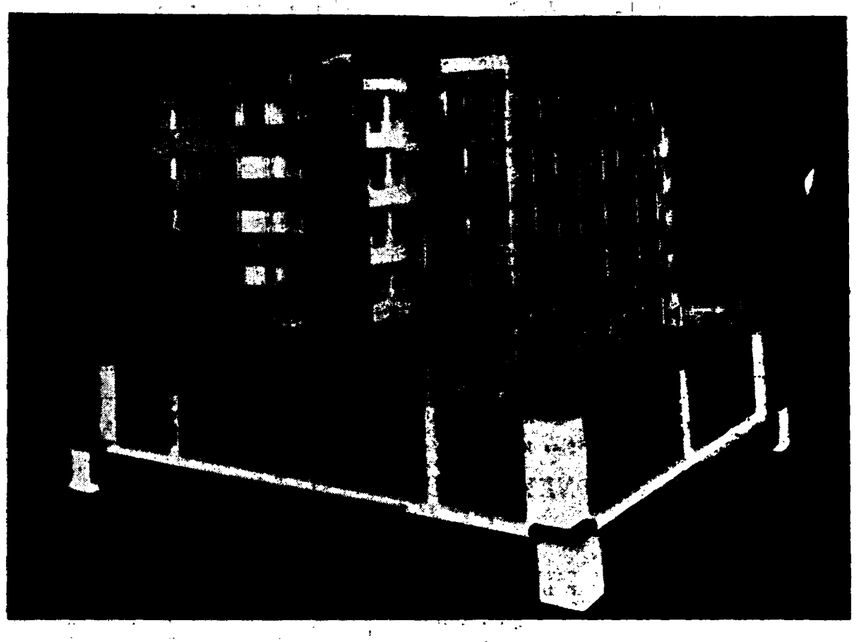
Then there is the question of amending the Congress Constitution, so as to empower the All-India Congress Committee to elect members of the Working Committee, instead of the President having to nominate them. President Nehru has on this subject, as on many others, decided views. He favours the election and openly gave expression to this at the A. I. C. C. meeting in Bombay. There will, therefore, be a resolution on this subject but what form of the resolution will take, it is too early to say.

It is, however surmised that ultimately it may be decided that a list of members of the Working Committee will be placed before the A. I. C. C. for formal approval, instead of calling up on that body to actually elect a Committee which, in practice, may find it difficult to pull together. That is the President will suggest a Committee of his own and call upon the A.I.C.C. to approve of the list; thus, the principle of election be blended with nomination.

It is generally expected that the Bombay meeting will last for three days and, if necessary, may continue on the fourth day.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Babu Rajendra Prasad had consultations this morning regarding the election preparations and other work connected therewith.
—A.P.

FIVE STOREYED BUILDING IN SOLID SILVER



The above is a five storeyed building, all in solid good silver. Those who have seen the structure costing more than two lakhs just at the end of the Marine Drive, near the Chaupatty Level Crossing, Bombay, would immediately recognise it as the model of that construction which has been completed recently.

While the silver model was manufactured for one partner of a well-known film company, the real construction—brick, mortar, etc—was built for the other partner, who is very well-known to the Cinema fans.

The silver model took nearly two months to manufacture, as the manufacturers were instructed to see that everything that the original building contained should also be there in the model. One has but to see the model to recognise the high quality of workmanship. It is evidently the work of one reputed for his artistic workmanship in silver and gold.

The silver construction, is in the scale of one inch to every four feet of the actual building. It contains all the entrances, each one of the windows, in all the five storeys, the staircases,—winding ones and difficult to manufacture in silver—the water tank on the terrace, etc. The structure stands nearly two feet high from the specially made pedestal, which itself costs Rs. 600, while the whole construction will cost Mr. Chandulal Shah nearly Rs. 10,000. Miss Gohar, is stated to have spent more than two and half lakhs for the construction of the building on the Chaupatty.

The silver construction,—which the reader must have guessed as the manufacture of the well-known Gold and Silver merchants and jewellers, Messrs. Narottam Bhau of Bombay—has all the eletric fittings and lighting arrangements inside.

The silver model, is to be presented by Mr. Chandulal Shah, the partner in the Ranjit Film Company, to Miss Gohar the other partner, on the day the "Dreamland", the name of the original building, is to be declared open. The opening ceremony has been postponed, due to the troubled situation in the city

PLEA FOR AMENDMENT OF CURFEW ORDER

Sir Currimbhoy Interviews Home Member On Behalf Of Muslims

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Chairman of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee, met the Home Member to the Government of Bombay this morning at the Secretariat and placed the grievances of the Muslim Community before him, which the Home Member promised to consider sympathetically.

It would appear that Sir Currimbhoy told the Home Member that the Curfew order was causing a good deal of inconvenience to the Mussalmans, who are observing Ramzan, as they experience difficulty in taking food in time after their whole day fast. Now that there is peace in the City urged Sir Currimbhoy, Government should amend the Curfew Order to meet the needs of Mussalmans observing Ramzan.

MOTOR VEHICLES AMENDMENT BILL TO BE OPPOSED

Delhi Conference Protests Against Increased Taxation In North India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The two-day Session of the All-India Motor Unions' Federal Conference concluded this afternoon after adopting a number of resolutions.

By a resolution, the Conference appointed a committee of fifteen members, with Mr. Fazal Karim as convenor, to create an atmosphere of opposition against the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill, intimate Government the opinion of the Conference and supply materials to the members of the Central Legislature at the time the measure is enacted into Law.

In view of the present economic condition of the country, depression of trade, rampant unemployment, high customs duties and petrol prices, the Conference recorded protests against increased motor taxation in United Provinces, N. W. F. Province, and the proposed taxation in the Punjab and urged Government to repeal all these taxes.

The Conference also demanded that,—as in the case of military transport and private-owned vehicles, public vehicles with 157" and 131" wheel base should be licensed to carry 70 maunds and 56 maunds respectively. It also demanded equal maundage to be carried by all sorts of vehicles of same tonnage.

The Conference held that the Motor Vehicles' Amendment Act would, not only prove disastrous to the Motor Industry of the country and compel the poor class of drivers engaged in this profession to a life of misery and privation, but also would tend to place unbounded difficulties and obstacles in the way of the mercantile community in general.

Earlier, some conflict arose and pandemonium prevailed for a short time over the proposal to make alteration in the gag of the Conference, suggested by Sheikh Hisam Uddin, which was refused. But order was soon restored and everything had a smooth sailing.
—United Press.

NEW ENGLISH DAILY FOR NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec 7.

Nagpur will shortly have two new papers to assist in the election campaign.

Mr. T. L. Ahobalacharya, former Assistant Editor of the local "Daily News", will be publishing an English daily, while a Marathi weekly, named "Ran-Bheri", will be brought out by Dr. K. L. Sonak.

PUNNIAH TO BRING OUT NEW DAILY

KARACHI (By Mail.)

One more English daily is shortly coming out in Karachi. Under the name of the "Sind Daily Mail". The Editor of the paper will be Mr. K Punniah, till recently Editor of "Sind Observer".—United Press.

PROFESSOR KARVE TO EDIT "REASON"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Professor R. D. Karve filed a statement to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, declaring himself as the Editor and Publisher of an English monthly magazine called "Reason" printed at the Turf Printing Press, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, 4, and published for the Rationalist Association of India at No. 13, New Bhatwadi Bombay No. 4.

This year's C P. Quadrangular Cricket Match, which ended in the win for Parsis provided great sensation and established new records in low scoring. In the final match, 31 wickets fell in one day.

Sjt. R. B. N. K. Mukerji of Allahabad is elected president of the next Session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians to be held in Delhi on December 22nd and 23rd 1936.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

WADE SHOWS THE SERGEANT HIS FINAL PROOF----
LOOK AT THE WOUND, SERGEANT! THERE ARE NO POWDER BURNS--HALE WAS SHOT FROM A GOOD DISTANCE!
THEN CLIFTON COULDN'T HAVE SHOT HIM!- THEY WERE LOCKED TOGETHER!
EXACTLY!- BESIDES, HALE WAS KILLED INSTANTLY---HE COULDN'T HAVE HIT CLIFTON AFTER HE WAS SHOT!
THAT'S CORRECT, WADE---
THE BULLET WENT THRU THE HEART--- AND IT DID MORE!- IT ALSO CUT THRU THE SPINE, CAUSING INSTANT AND COMPLETE PARALYSIS- EVEN IF HIS HEART WERE UNTOUCHED HALE COULD NOT HAVE MOVED A MUSCLE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
THAT MEANS-- -I'M FREE!
AS FAR AS MURDER IS CONCERNED, YES- BUT WE STILL HAVE TO EXPLAIN THOSE COUNTERFEIT NOTES!
BUT WHAT ABOUT THE HIDDEN ROOM IN CLIFTON MANOR?
1-7
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